The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Panama and the Democrats 1
Panama Encounters in Cartoon . . . 2
Outlook for the Wood Promotion . . 3
Cuban Favors and British Demands . 4
Cartoons: Scenes at our Tariff Gate . 4
Tammany's Department Heads (with Portraits) 5
Financial Views of the Merger Case . 6
Hearse and Carriage Drivers' Strike in Chicago 6
Labor and Capital in Caricature . . 7
Topics in Brief 7

LETTERS AND ART:

Is Mr. Yeats a Decadent? 8
"The Gatekeeper of the Nineteenth Century" 8
Whistler as the "Supreme Master" of Line and Color 9
The New York Performance of "Parsifal" 10
Portraits: Leading Figures in the New York Production of "Parsifal" . 10
Scenes from "Parsifal" 11
Notes 12

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Scientific Estimates of Spencer . . . 13
How Medicines "Go to the Right Spot" 13
Earth-Currents: What and Whence Are They? 14
A Unique Protective Device for Firemen 14
Stimulation of One Sense by Another 15
The Roar of a Contracted Muscle . . 15
Will Wounds Cause a Tree to Blossom? 15
Magnetic Waters of Indiana 16
Some Dangers of the Season 16
The Decay of the Universe 16
Science Brevities 16

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religious Comment on Herbert Spencer 17
Cross or Crescent in India? 18
The Church "on Trial" 19
College Presidents' Views of Religious Education 20
Influence of Ministers' Wives . . . 20
Religious Notes 20

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Hidden Factors in the Russo-Japanese Crisis 21
How the President's Message Was Received Abroad 21
Why the Sultan May Defy the Concert of Europe 22
Europe and the United States after the Cutting of the Isthmian Canal . . 22
The Next Contest between William II. and the Reichstag 23
Peril to the Monroe Doctrine in Santo Domingo 24
Cartoons: Chaffing Chamberlain . . 24

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 25-26

Reviews of: "Cherry" (Tarkington); "Man's Place in the Universe" (Wallace); "Sanctuary" (Wharton); "Literary New York: Its Landmarks and Associations" (Hemstreet); "Recollections, Personal and Literary" (Stoddard); "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898" (Blair and Robertson).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 28
Current Poetry 28
More or Less Pungent 29
Personals 29
Current Events 31
Chess 32

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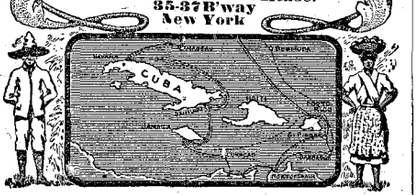

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Extracts from the Travel Diary of "Toby, M.P." (Mr. H. W. Lucy, Who Lately Visited America), in the London Punch, Dec. 2, 1903.

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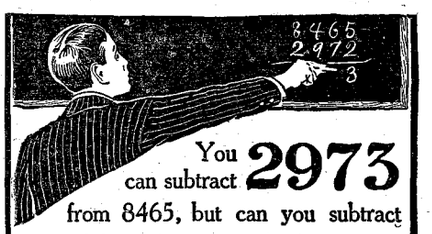

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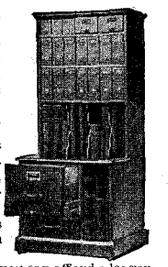

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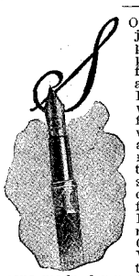

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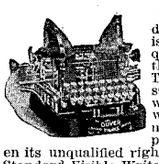

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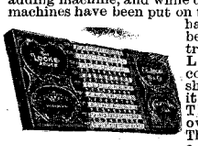

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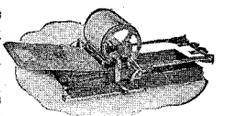

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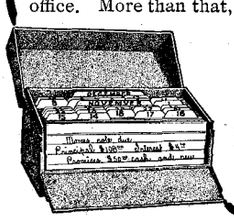

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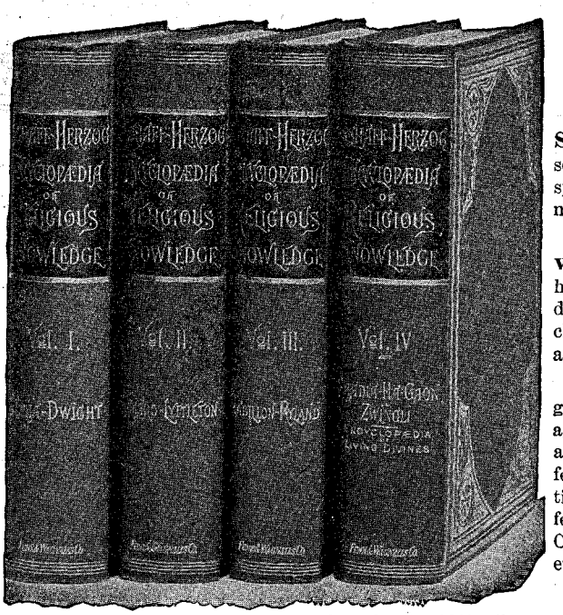

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The Index of Vol. XXVII, of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

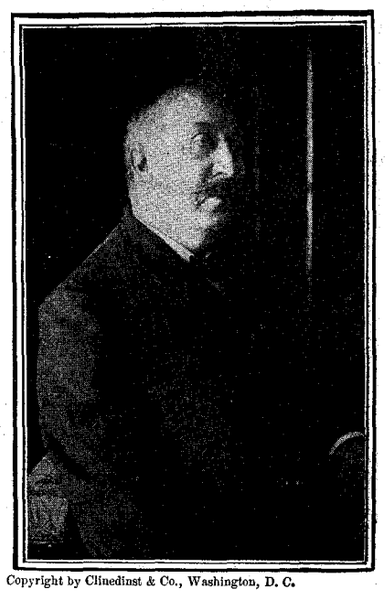
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PANAMA AND THE DEMOCRATS.

IT is related of a Spanish commander in the Netherlands that after he had supposedly worked his troops up to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm to annihilate the heretics, he discovered that most of his men were heretics themselves and refused to do the annihilating. Senator Gorman, commander of the Democratic forces in the Senate, will, so some expect, find himself in a similarly embarrassing position, if Southern sentiment in favor of the Panama Canal treaty continues to grow. Just as the Senator has sounded a trumpet call to his party to oppose the treaty, it begins to appear that a large section of them favor exactly the opposite course. Such influential Democratic papers as the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Hartford *Times*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* want the treaty ratified, while the New York *American* and *World* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* are at least not opposing ratification. The Louisiana legislature, which is solidly Democratic, has by a unanimous vote instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the treaty; the governor of Georgia, in a public speech, has urged all the Southern Senators to take similar action; and the presidents of half a dozen boards of trade in leading Southern cities report an overwhelming sentiment in their localities favorable to the treaty. A Southern Senator in Washington predicts, in a newspaper interview, that the action of the Louisiana legislature will be taken up by other States. He says:

"Mississippi's legislature meets next month [January], and South Carolina's, Kentucky's, and Virginia's also in January. What would become of the Gorman plan of campaign if these state legislatures should all instruct their Senators to vote for the treaty? The Maryland legislature will meet in ten days, and if I am not a false prophet, something will be heard from the Maryland legislature on the subject. That will spike Senator Gorman's guns entirely and settle the question."

The defeat of the treaty by Democratic votes "is scarcely probable," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.); and the Charlotte *Chronicle* (Dem.) declares that if the Gorman plan to kill the treaty succeeds, "he could deal the Democratic party no more fatal a blow." Says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): "In his position of party prominence he must particularly understand that the Democratic voters of the United States do not propose to be dragged into making an issue of the Panama affair as between their own Government and the close corporation of grafters who call themselves the Government of Colombia." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) reports Southern sentiment as favoring the President's action, and says that unless some future revelation discloses a scandal in connection with the affair, "any attempt to obstruct the ratification of the treaty would not only be bad politics, but bad patriotism as well." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), edited by Clark Howell, a member of the Democratic national committee, says:



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GEN. RAFAEL REYES,

President-elect of Colombia, who is in Washington, "trying to save something from the wreck."

"The simplest observer of popular tempers in this country can not mistake how the American people feel about this matter. They approve what has been done to date, they want and mean to have that canal, and they will visit their wrath upon whatever man or party may defeat their wishes. The defeat of the treaty would simply delay the canal and enrage the people. That defeat would be fatuous and fatal to the popularity of the party producing it. It would give no prestige to the Democracy, but would give to the Republicans the largest and best issue against the Democracy that current political conditions could afford them."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.), like a number of other Democratic papers, criticizes the President's course, but says that "the treaty should be ratified." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) intimates that Mr. Gorman has eliminated himself from the field of presidential possibilities. It observes:

"It has been a boast of the Republicans, and a boast which unfortunately has some foundation in fact, that no matter whether their party has a winner issue on which to go before the country or not, the Democrats can be depended upon to make some mistake which will assure Republican success. This boast will assuredly be made good in the coming campaign if the party should follow the lead of Senator Gorman in the matter of his opposition to the Panama Canal. He declares that he is in favor of the canal, but opposes its construction, just as another statesman declared that he was in favor of a certain law, 'but agin its enforcement.'

"Should the Democratic party go before the people on any such platform as that proposed by Senator Gorman it will meet with merited defeat, and the most disastrous defeat that has ever come upon it. There is fortunately no danger that such a program will be successful in the Senate, for there are enough of Democratic

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Senators with gray matter in their heads to defeat any such arrangement. The only effect Senator Gorman's speech can have is to eliminate him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, for it is not conceivable that the delegates from the South, at least, would vote for a man who went out of his way to attack the material and sentimental interests of this section so wantonly."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) objects to presenting the Republicans with this campaign issue; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* warns Senator Gorman that the country will have little patience with any obstructionists. To quote:

W. I. BUCHANAN,
New American Minister to Panama.

"The Panama Canal project is not a political matter. It is an enterprise of a character strictly commercial. Its history has, until recently, been anything but fortunate, but the thick fog has risen—it now has comparatively clear track. The obstructionists at Bogota have lost much and learned not a little. With obstructionists at Washington the country will have little patience. The Senator from Maryland has something to lose, if not to learn. It is not difficult to part with a reputation for sagacity. It will be more than difficult to keep it should he conclude to complicate Panama matters for the Administration. Forbearance has its limits."

Turning to the other side of the controversy, however, one finds that there is not lacking a goodly number of influential Democratic papers that would like to see the President's treaty sent back to him with the stamp of senatorial disapproval. The story of our dealings with Panama and Colombia "is a story of shame and crime scarcely equaled in the modern history of international affairs," declares the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), and it asks if it can be "that a Democratic Senator will now vote for the ratification of the Hay-Varilla treaty." "It will never do the Democratic party any harm to be honest and just," believes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), and it urges the party to oppose the Roosevelt program as follows:

"Is there any plea of honor or of policy that will justify the Democracy in following Mr. Roosevelt in this devious course? It is humiliating enough to have to follow him where he is right, but to follow him when he is wrong is monstrous.

"And what has the Democracy to gain by tagging after Roosevelt? If his program should win out and be crowned with success he would get all the credit for it. If his plans went to smash and wreck, the Democracy could not reproach him for it, because it would be in the same boat.

"There is a right and a wrong side to this Panama business. Mr. Roosevelt has taken the wrong side. The Democracy should not miss the opportunity of taking the right side."

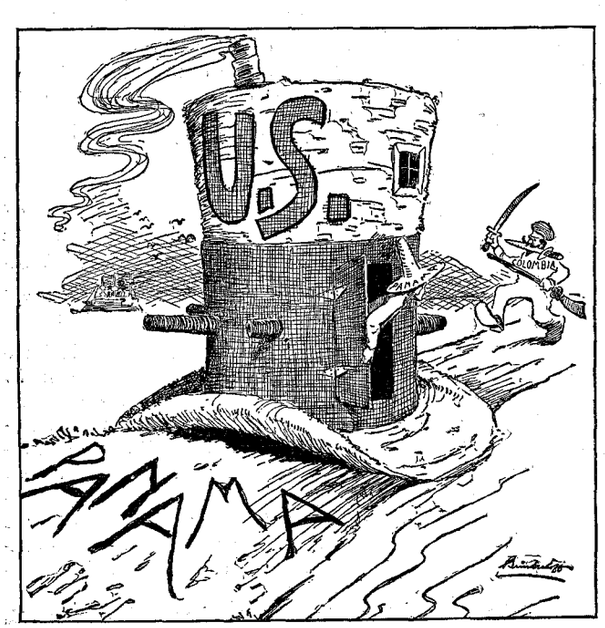
The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says similarly:

"While most of the Democrats in the Senate, as Mr. Gorman said, much prefer the Panama route, the unwise, precipitate, and iniquitious conduct of the President is what they find themselves unable to ratify. They can not be expected to lend themselves to a policy evidently having its inspiration in the desire of Mr. Roosevelt to secure his election in accordance with the old experience that an Administration conducting a war is sure of a victory at the ballot-box. Least of all can they give their support to a policy and an Administration threatening to drive the country into an iniquitous war with Colombia in support of the secession of one of the states of that republic."

"The history of this republic does not show as disgraceful a chapter of buccaneering as the conspiracy to inaugurate secession in Panama," declares the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), and it warns the Democrats to profit by their experience in the Philippine imbroglio. It says:

"The history of ratifying the Philippine treaty ought to teach a lesson. Some of the first Democrats in America, from the highest motives, advocated ratifying the treaty in the hope that afterward they could secure legislation giving liberty to the Filipinos. What has been the result? The ratification of that treaty opened a Pandora's box of ills. Those who opposed the ratification of the treaty were wisest. The time to fight is before ratification."

It seems to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) that what is wrong



STYLE OF HAT LATELY ADOPTED IN PANAMA.
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

THE ANNUAL SCOLDING.
—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

PANAMA ENCOUNTERS IN CARTOON.

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morally can not be right politically, and it advises the rejection of the treaty. To quote:

"It is not good for a party or a candidate to get upon the wrong side of a moral issue when an appeal is to be made to the voters of this nation. The Panama policy of the President is a moral issue. He has violated century-old traditions of national fair dealing. He has usurped powers never conferred upon him. He has stamped under his feet rights of a weak nation which in the case of a strong nation he would never have ventured to invade. The country does, indeed, want the canal, but it does not want a canal built in wrong and dishonor. The short way, the right way, to check the President in his headlong and dangerous course is to reject the treaty. If its rejection will suit the Republicans as a campaign issue let them make the most of it. They expect to make Mr. Roosevelt their candidate. If his isthmian policy is presented to the people in its true light, if their moral sense is awakened by the expositions and appeals of the campaign, their votes will sweep Mr. Roosevelt from the great office whose powers he has abused. It is not an issue of which Democrats need be afraid."

OUTLOOK FOR THE WOOD PROMOTION.

THAT the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be a major-general will be confirmed by the Senate is now considered a certainty by papers that would prefer just the opposite result. The New York *Evening Post*, one of the general's strongest critics, regards his promotion as "more than ever a certainty" since Secretary Root's testimony; and the New York *Times*, another critic, believes that "the indications all point to confirmation of the nomination." The Baltimore *American*, too, which thinks that "the Senate would serve the nation best by rejecting General Wood's appointment," expects, however, that it "will probably be confirmed."

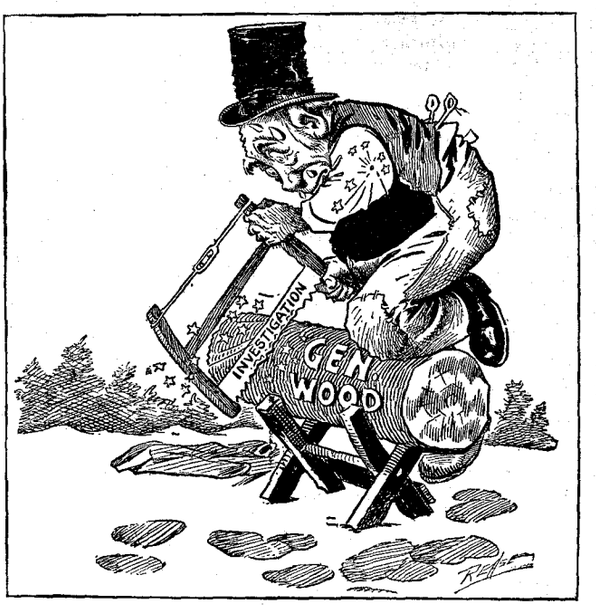
These admissions by the general's opponents follow the testimony of Secretary Root before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a letter written by him to Senator Proctor, the acting chairman of the committee. The Secretary testified that General Wood, instead of granting a gambling concession to the Jai Alai, stopped the municipality of Havana from granting it, and only allowed the grant to proceed after he had referred the matter to Washington and found that he had no jurisdiction. In regard to the Rathbone prosecution, the Secretary testified, according to a New York *Tribune* despatch, "that, with one exception, every law of which Rathbone and his friends complained as having borne with undue severity upon him had emanated from the legal division of the War Department, and had been promulgated by General Wood at Secretary Root's direction, and that the severity of Rathbone's prosecution had been directed by President McKinley, who had told Mr. Root that no political influence must be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of an official charged with such a serious breach of trust." And further, Mr. Root said that "all the laws of which Rathbone and his attorney complained had been put into effect before Rathbone's defalcations had come to the knowledge of General Wood, with one exception, and that the exception had been used to Rathbone's advantage rather than to his detriment."

In the letter to Senator Proctor, Secretary Root calls attention to the fact that the Senate has approved promotions of General Wood five times already, "twice as a brigadier-general of volunteers, twice as a major-general of volunteers, and once as brigadier-general of the regular army." He quotes commendations of the general from Generals Miles, Lawton, Graham, Forsyth, Young, Wheeler, Sumner, and Shafter, and after a sketch of his career the Secretary says: "Upon a review of General Wood's entire military record, I think it fair to say that no officer of the American army below the grade of major-general has held more important commands, rendered more distinguished service, or demonstrated to a higher degree the possession of the qualities which fit a man to render valuable services to the country as major-general." This brings Mr. Root to the much-mooted question of promotion by merit or seniority, upon which point he says:

"An army all of whose general officers are selected for the purpose of conferring rewards, and thus having at its head a constantly shifting body of general officers, none of whom has more than a very few years to serve, and all or nearly all of whom are just closing their careers and resting upon their laurels, can not possibly reach the highest standard of efficiency. To have a live army, which keeps abreast of the times, in a constant state of preparation and ready to meet emergencies with the greatest activity and force, we must have a reasonable proportion of its general officers selected from the men in the prime of life, with careers to make, with ambition, energy, initiative, and whose service will be long enough to maintain continuity of policy and sustained effort in working out ideas which require time for their accomplishment.

"In the selection of this class of officers the all-important thing is the demonstration of exceptional capacity for the work which the country will rely upon the man to do. Previous rank is of little consequence provided the service shall have been long enough to furnish the requisite experience and make the demonstration of capacity certain. . . . . .

"These facts in General Wood's record and these views of public policy were the reasons which led President McKinley to select General Wood for brigadier-general of the regular army in preference to many officers of higher regular rank and to appoint him to that office upon the nomination which you confirmed three years ago next February. The present nomination is in the regular order of seniority according to the rank then established by the action of the President and Senate and indicates that the President sees no reason for reversing or departing from the conclusion then reached."



OPPOSITION—"This must be one of those petrified logs."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

The last paragraph points out the fact that the "jumping" of General Wood over the heads of many other officers really took place nearly three years ago, and that the present promotion will advance him only one point. Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"Most people think that the President advanced General Wood over the heads of a large number of older officers longer in the service than he. Several newspapers, which know that is not so, have made capital against General Wood out of the indignation of those who do not know that it is not so. Public journals which make capital against a public man out of an impression which is prevalent, but untrue, are conducted on pretty low grounds. The discovery of the truth becomes the education of the ignorant and the condemnation of those who have traded on the wrong impression, and not corrected it. To this is due the change in general

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opinion from opposition to support of the President's nomination of General Wood.

"The general is the ranking brigadier of the regular army. His confirmation could be defeated only at the expense of the advance of the hundred and more men below him who are named for promotion with him, and whose promotion depends on his. A setback to him would be a setback to them, for President Roosevelt has strictly followed the line of seniority, as to them and as to him, instead of departing from it. The ado made over General Wood's nomination has given to uninformed or unreflecting folk the idea that his was the only one sent in. It is one, as already said, out of more than a hundred. All the nominations followed the rule of seniority, and the whole list under that principle will stand or fall according to the action of the Senate for confirmation or rejection. This will be news to many men who let newspapers with special grudges to fatten or antipathies to whet do their own investigating and their own thinking—instead of studying out the facts themselves."

The Chicago *Chronicle* intimates, in the following editorial, that it would like to see Secretary Root impeached:

"It is entirely characteristic of the Root administration of the War Department, an administration notable chiefly for its reckless indifference to law, precedent, and public opinion, that the Secretary should assume to put an end to the Leonard Wood scandal by loftily taking upon himself responsibility for everything that General Wood did in Cuba.

"This is a manifestation of the ancient theory of royalty, that the king can do no wrong.

"When the War Department favorite had been pretty thoroughly smirched by witnesses of good character, when his amazing promotion over the heads of five hundred experienced soldiers had been fully set forth, and when the questionable methods pursued by him and his friends had been clearly exposed, the Secretary of War appeared on the scene and with a condescending wave of the hand informed the Senate committee: 'All these things may be true, but I am responsible.'

"As Mr. Root is about to retire to private life, the impudence of this declaration should not be overlooked. As a matter of fact, he is responsible for nothing. His approval of General Wood's shady transactions in Havana was to have been assumed, for he has been active from the first in promoting all the measures which have brought this army doctor almost to the head of the military establishment, but a cabinet officer who is about to retire to private life and whose departure from Washington can be expedited if necessary is more than ordinarily cheeky when he undertakes to close a case like this by saying: 'I alone am responsible for all this. What are you going to do about it?'

"If Mr. Root really were responsible for the things which appear to have been proved against General Wood, he would merit impeachment; but it was held many years ago in the case of another Secretary of War that impeachment proceedings would not lie against a man who had resigned and whose resignation had been accepted."

CUBAN FAVORS AND BRITISH DEMANDS.

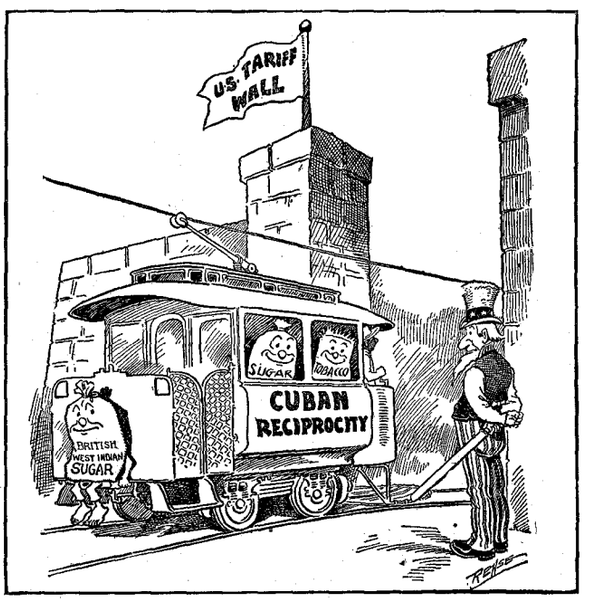
THE "blunder" of granting reciprocity to Cuba is severely criticized by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) in view of the demand presented by Great Britain that sugar raised in the British West Indies be admitted to the United States on equal terms with Cuban sugar. This demand is based on the "most-favored-nation" clause of our treaty with Great Britain, a clause that appears in many treaties, providing that the contracting nations will grant to each other all trade privileges that they grant to the most favored nation. Says *The Globe-Democrat:*

"A tariff war may result from the grievous Cuban misstep. The Cuban tariff treaty encourages every element hostile to the tariff that protects American wages and industries. It is a time for sober thought with the Republican majority in Congress. It has yielded more to the fancied 'debt-of-honor' proposition than was judicious. The friends of protection call upon Congress to stand firm against any more encroachments. It would be far better to sweep away the Cuban treaty as an admitted blunder than to go into the trenches to roll back a free-trade assault that has found admittance through a gate foolishly unbolted to the enemy."

One suggested reply to the British demand is, as the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) puts it, that "whenever the British Government is ready to give us the same power over the foreign relations, domestic police, and municipal sanitation of her West Indies that we have in Cuba, with a naval or coaling-station in every island, we may consider favorably the demand for similar reciprocal trade arrangements." Another reply is that a reciprocity treaty, not being a favor, but a bargain, does not come under the "most-favored-nation" clause. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says:

"When we make a reciprocity treaty we do not give something for nothing—at least not in theory. We make a bargain to extend certain concessions in return for certain other concessions. It is assumed that no gratuity is given. It is not intended to bestow a favor, but to purchase a valuable privilege for our own exporters.

THE CUBAN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS—SAFE AT LAST.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*



HOOKING ON BEHIND.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

SCENES AT OUR TARIFF GATE.

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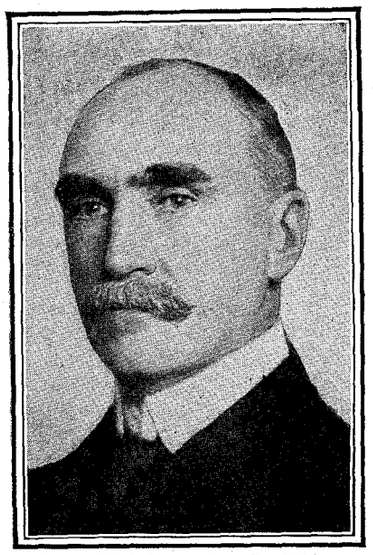

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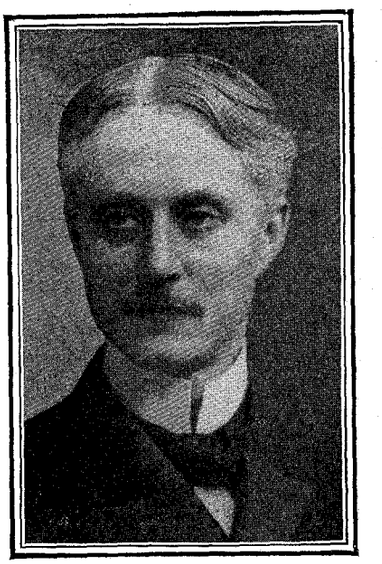
WILLIAM McADOO,
Commissioner of Police.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES,
Fire Commissioner.



THOMAS C. T. CRAIN,
Tenement House Commissioner.

THREE NEW TAMMANY COMMISSIONERS.

This argument was much stronger when we make a reciprocity treaty with one country without shutting the door to all other countries that may seek similar concessions on similar terms. Quite unnecessarily the Cuban treaty does this with reference to sugar, and this has naturally stirred up other countries that have sugar to export.

"Apart from the special provision as to sugar, it is apparent that the contention that a reciprocity treaty lets in everybody that is entitled to the most-favored-nation clause is equivalent to saying that a country can not make a reciprocity treaty at all, for it is of the essence of reciprocity, as commonly understood, to grant special privileges in exchange for similar benefits. Otherwise the whole tariff might as well be reduced, and that is the ideal way to deal with duties that are too high just now. That way is not open to those who desire a reduction of duties. In due time there may be a chance to change them, in which event the attempt of this Congress to control future Congresses need not stand in the way."

TAMMANY'S DEPARTMENT HEADS.

ONLY one of Mayor McClellan's appointments to the heads of the various city departments, that of William McAdoo to be police commissioner, is generally commended in the New York papers. "If there is a man in the Tammany organization," says *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), "or acting with it from whom the community would have the right to expect a better administration of the Police Department than from Mr. McAdoo we do not know who he is." And *The Press* (Rep.) remarks that he will come to office "with a record so far above the average made by Tammany holders of that post that his appointment must be regarded as a forced concession to the public demand created for the maintenance of the standard set by his predecessor." Mr. McAdoo, who is fifty years old, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second term, and is an ex-Congressman from New Jersey. *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says in regard to the new police commissioner:

"The mayor-elect is entitled to unstinted approval for this appointment. It is far and away the best that he has made, for all the others, including the additional ones of yesterday, are on the thoroughgoing Tammany level. They simply mean a Tammany administration as decent in outward appearance as possible, but with the interests of the organization constantly in mind. Not one of the men thus far selected for a department head can be said to have a particle of expert or special qualification for the place. They are all Tammany men in the first instance, and have been selected because they were. Mr. McAdoo knows nothing whatever about the police, but he has had experience in the administration of public office, and has shown somewhat exceptional ability in that field. To realize how commendable his selection is one has only to think of Colonel Murphy, whom Van Wyck put in the place, and of the condition of the department with Devery running it as chief deputy. Whomever Mr. McAdoo may appoint as his deputies, it is not likely that any such man as Devery will be among them or that he will permit any one of them to run the department over his head."

The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) also thinks that the other appointments tell, not of the creation of a new Tammany, but of a restoration of the old Tammany in all its barbaric splendor. Nicholas J. Hayes, a district leader and a former assistant clerk, has been appointed fire commissioner. *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) refers to him as "a Tammany underling unknown and unheard of outside the field of political patronage." Thomas C. T. Crain, a lawyer, a former city chamberlain, and a deputy attorney-general of the State, whose record, according to the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "is without a blemish," has been named as the tenement-house commissioner. Others on the list include Francis J. Lantry to be commissioner of correction, Patrick Keenan to be city chamberlain, Maurice Featherson to be dock commissioner, and John J. Delany to be corporation counsel. Four of the appointees are district leaders; one is said to owe his place to the interposition of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, and three served in the same capacities under Van Wyck. *The Times* picks Mr. Crain to be the best of those named above, but it thinks that in naming Mr. Lantry "the mayor-elect has disgraced himself." *The Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "it is only necessary to contrast the names of the new appointees with those of the outgoing commissioners to mark the difference in the tone and caliber of the new administration." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) defends Mr. McClellan's selections thus:

"The worst thing that can be said by partizan animus against these appointments is that they are organization selections. Well, Colonel McClellan did not sail under false colors when he made his canvass for mayor. He declared himself a believer in partizan government and a loyal follower of Tammany Hall. As an organization Democrat, he recognizes that the patronage of the office to which he was elected is not his personal property, but the asset of the organization which nominated and elected him. He expects, however, that the men recommended for appointment to him shall in every way in their power aid him to make a success of his administration. The people who voted for a Tammany government will hold the Tammany organization responsible for failure to give an economical, liberal, efficient, and honest administration, as they

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held it responsible in 1901 for the maladministration of the last Democratic government."

The Sun (Rep.) remarks that "there is certainly nothing to be gained by unreasoning and baseless abuse of Mr. McClellan's appointments. So far as they have been disclosed, they are those of honest men, and it will be time enough to attack the appointees when it is seen that they are betraying the offices to which they have been assigned."

FINANCIAL VIEWS OF THE MERGER CASE.

NO expectation seems to be entertained by the financial and commercial journals that the Northern Securities Company will win its case before the Supreme Court (considered in these columns last week); and, furthermore, they do not seem to be expressing any regrets over the expected downfall of the great merger. The New York *Journal of Commerce* sums up its view of the merger by saying that "the intent in forming it was to defeat the intent of the law," and it then remarks that what the Supreme Court has to decide "is whether this can be done without violating the law whose purpose was to prevent it." The railroad interests "are, in fact, already preparing for an adverse decision which, in modified form, is looked for by a majority of corporation lawyers familiar with the case," says the New York *Financial Age*, and it adds:

"The public is now prepared for and not altogether averse to an anti-merger decision, events of the past year having materially changed their views regarding the benefits to be derived from consolidations, be they of industrial or railroad properties. A large number of stock-brokers are also known to be hoping for a decision against the company, for they fear that should the Northern Securities merger be sustained the shares of many independent railroads will pass into the hands of a holding company, in which event speculation, which makes up the bulk of Stock Exchange transactions, would be greatly curtailed.

"In view of the preparedness of railroad magnates, the changed sentiment of brokers and the public, and the fact that an anti-merger decision has already been discounted, there is no reason to believe that the final settlement of the case, even should the Circuit Court's findings be sustained in full, will exercise an adverse influence upon the stock-market."

The New York *Financier* says that the merger scheme was regarded from the start "as a colossal blunder," and it believes that in the argument before the Supreme Court "the Government is more strongly fortified in its contention than are the defendants." It observes:

"In all probability the Northern Securities Company would never have been organized had it not been for the desire on the part of the interests identified with the Great Northern and of the Northern Pacific companies to promote their individual ends by placing their holdings of stock in the two roads where it would be undisturbed through speculative operations or manipulation. The motive of the Northern Securities as a holding company for the stocks of the two competing lines was evidently for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the controlling interest in the two lines to the holding company, thereby releasing the amount of capital tied up through control of these lines. Neither public interests nor the Government's rights were considered, and the prevention of competition was undoubtedly the secondary motive. This was the view which was taken of this proceeding when the Northern Securities plan was announced and nothing seems to have occurred since to change this view. That the scheme was regarded as a colossal blunder is shown by the manner of its reception by the investing and by the speculating public, and by the shock to the stock-market which followed its announcement."

"The Government seems to have somewhat the better of the argument," in the opinion of *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), which remarks:

"The Government states that the Securities Company has the power to restrain trade and therefore must be presumed to have that intent, and the defendants, while admitting that they have the power to restrain trade, assert that nothing is further from their intention and that the sole reason for organizing the Securities Company, aside from the protection to the financial interests which were endangered by the competition of hostile companies, was to promote the export trade to the Orient by securing harmonious cooperation among the three corporations which handle that trade.

"The only weak point in the argument of counsel for the company, which seeks to prove that their client has no intention of restraining trade between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific in the sense in which restraint of trade is understood by the Supreme Court, is their failure to show that the limitation of competition would not be to the interests of the Securities Company. If they could prove this, their position apparently would be invulnerable. But failing to prove the absence, in the Securities Company, of a strong interest to maintain stable rates in the Northwest, the Government seems to have somewhat the better of the argument.

"It is hardly probable that the decision of the court, even should it be adverse to the company, will go to the extreme lengths of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. In the trans-Missouri and joint traffic cases the Supreme Court had to deal with overt acts in restraint of trade. In the Northern Securities case it has to pass upon the question whether the power to restrain trade, combined with an interest to restrain trade, presumes an intent to limit and restrict competition. If the decision of the court shall hold that, while majority ownership of the stock of competing companies is in violation of the Sherman act, minority ownership is lawful, the railroad companies of the United States will have no reason to be dissatisfied."

HEARSE AND CARRIAGE DRIVERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

UNION labor has often been denounced for violence during strikes, but probably never before for exactly the form of violence adopted in Chicago by the striking hearse and carriage drivers. It is "a most dastardly strike," declares the Chicago *Post*, and it adds that "there are no words in the English tongue strong enough" to be used in denouncing those who are responsible for the condition. The Chicago *Tribune* asks: "Why send missionaries to Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea when there are men in Chicago who stand in such great need of Christianizing and humanizing as some of the pickets of the livery-drivers' union?" *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) says that these strikers have "gone too far," and "are unworthy of trades-unionism." The drivers are striking for better pay and shorter hours, and they number about 1,600. Funerals have been interfered with to such an extent as to create a situation dangerous to the city's health. One man drove the hack containing the body of his wife, and kept the strikers back with a revolver. A couple were driven to a church in an ambulance in order to get married. A private ambulance bearing a dying man was attacked by union pickets. The vehicle was bombarded with snowballs that had been dipped in water and frozen. The horses became frightened, and it was only by the exertion of utmost strength that the driver prevented them from running away. One undertaker went so far as to hold a "union-label funeral." The undertaker's wagon and each carriage carried a poster announcing that the vehicles belonged to an undertaker paying the union scale of drivers' wages.

Chief O'Neill's plan is to have policemen accompany all funerals in Chicago, and he has also prohibited picketing of any kind around houses of mourning. All peace negotiations have been declared off by the employers, and they have decided to start business on the "open-shop" principle. They have also asked the court for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the business of the employers. The union officials predict trouble when the "open-shop" plan is tried.

The Chicago *Chronicle* declares that the members of the "ghouls' union of Chicago" are "more savage than the Mohammedan Turk," and "less humane than the furious tribesman of mountain and jungle"; and the Washington *Star* observes that

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"Chicago has shown itself wofully derelict in its official duty on so many occasions during the past few years, however, that it is by no means surprising now to see the situation develop as it has." The Chicago *Record-Herald* regards this as a critical time for trades-unions. It comments:

"The livery-drivers' strike in this city may be said to have precipitated a crisis in the affairs of union labor. People who are ordinarily hostile to the union movement are emboldened by the developments of the last few days to predict its speedy end, while others of a friendly disposition shake their heads over the shocking insensibility and incredibly stupid leadership of the strikers. The outrages of which they have been guilty, the profanation of the deepest human sorrow, the invasion of the funeral service with their lawless demands, leave them, in fact, without defense. They are deservedly held up for execration, deservedly condemned to the severest discipline at the hands of the police. It would be a lasting disgrace to the city if they were not summarily repressed for the complete freedom of every funeral procession.

"But it should be understood also, and particularly by union men of all trades and all kinds of work, that the incidents which have so deeply affected the public mind during this strike are not considered as tho they were something isolated and apart. They are regarded rather as the culmination of a long series of illegal and criminal acts, to which they add excessive insolence and an unexampled indifference both to private feeling and public opinion. The time is thus reached for summing up the account, and the unions should pause with serious self-questioning at the showing. They must abandon the policy of violence or expect to lose not only such popular support as they have, but a goodly part of their own membership which is held to such a policy by a species of duress. If the program of the last year should be kept up, dissolution would follow inevitably. But it is not credible that a system which is itself a natural incident of human progress will be allowed to perish through folly, crime, and moral obliquity. We should look rather for the supremacy of the better element within the system and a rational reform."

The strike, however, is not without its lessons. Says the Chicago *Tribune*:

"If the strike should last more than a day or two, it may enforce a needed reform in funeral methods. It may open the eyes of the people to the wisdom of taking corpses to the cemeteries in street-cars fitted up for the special purpose, and doing away with the long and costly train of hacks. It would be a blessing for the poor, who usually go far beyond their means in the burial of their dead, if they were compelled to give up extravagances which they feel now in honor bound to commit. The strike will be an extremely useful one if it result in cutting down the great yearly bill for funeral expenses."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is quite in the natural order of things that Root should sustain Wood.—*The Baltimore American.*

IF the incubator succeeds with that six-ounce Colorado baby, it might be tried on the Parker presidential boom.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF some Republican politicians could have their way, this particular Bonaparte would get a life sentence in St. Helena also.—*The Chicago News.*

DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS says that the women will know more than men in fifty years. Dr. Hillis is just fifty years behind the times.—*The Washington Post.*

PERHAPS if Professor Langley had only thought to launch his air-ship bottom-side up, it would have gone up into the air instead of down into the water.—*The Boston Globe.*

"THE People of Panama," says the President, "rose as one man." That means that all three members of the junta caught the signal at the same time.—*The Washington Post.*

CLEVELAND'S mantle has not fallen on David B. Hill. The object that fell on David was much harder and heavier than a mantle, and it is still on him.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MR. CARNEGIE declares that England would give untold millions for about 9,000,000 of our negroes. She can have them by outbidding the campaign committees.—*The Washington Post.*

ST. LOUIS has sent a man all the way to Africa to secure pygmies for the World's Fair, evidently overlooking the specimens on the Supreme bench of the State.—*The Washington Post.*

TWO Dayton, Ohio, boys are said to have made a flying-machine that flies. Professor Langley's principal mistake was made in neglecting to be an Ohio man.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

AND "STAND PAT."—Nebraska nominates Roosevelt and Mickey as the ticket for next year. Teddy and Mickey would be a combination that ought to sweep something.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is said a European surgeon has discovered a method of making short people tall by manipulating the ankles and legs of the patient. If successful, we may expect a race of very tall politicians and statesmen in this country.—*The Macon Telegraph.*

SALT LAKE is said to be drying up, and engineers are at work on the problem of saving it. Possibly this excessive evaporation is due to the presence of the Hon. Perry Heath, who is understood to be a very warm proposition.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

UNIONISM UNTO DEATH.
What it is rapidly coming to in Chicago.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

AMERICAN "HIGH" FINANCE.
From a foreign view-point.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

LABOR AND CAPITAL IN CARICATURE.

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS MR. YEATS A DECADENT?

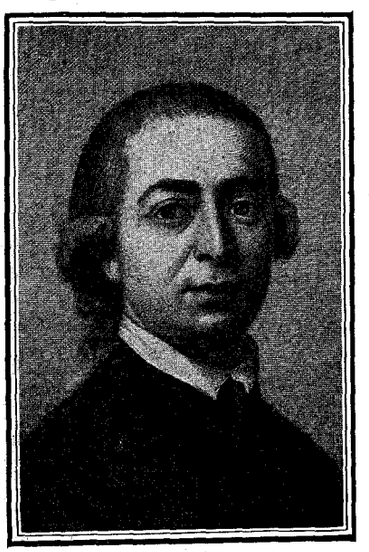
MR. W. B. YEATS, the Irish poet who arrived on our shores a few weeks ago and is now lecturing throughout the country in the interests of the so-called Celtic revival, is receiving a good deal of public notice from American journals, and in at least two quarters has evoked criticism of an unfavorable kind. The New York *Evening Post* (December 12) prints an article by a writer who is impressed by the gradual development, in Mr. Yeats's successive books of poetry, of "a sense of failure and decay, rather than of mastery and growth"; and the New York *Independent* (November 12) voices its suspicion that "the Irish revival is nothing, after all, but another form of decadence."

The writer in *The Evening Post* pays a tribute to the "pure patriotism" that burns through many of Mr. Yeats's poems "like a clear flame within a vase of thinly chiseled alabaster"; but he affirms his belief that the specific aims of the Irish poet are "tragically mistaken":

"The long tradition of defeat that overshadows his country has turned him, together with most of the other singers of a New Ireland, away from the cruel realities of their world and from the simple passions that control the impulsive energies of men into this Celtic twilight of defeated dreams. In the silence of this retreat from the world, in the hush that falls after the thunder and tumult of the passing war-gods, one might look to hear the still small voice of that genuine mysticism which, alone of all poetic moods, has scarcely come to utterance in English poetry. . . . Something of this higher mysticism was, perhaps, heard in Mr. Yeats's earlier poems, but no one can read his more recent productions without observing what may be called a defalcation of the mind. Instead of the true voice of the spirit, we hear the chattering of old women whose memory is troubled by vague and foolish superstitions; we perceive a poet of undoubted powers lending himself to the mystery mongering of a circle of morbid clerks; we listen to the revelations of wandering beggars and workhouse paupers as if they were apocalyptic in origin; we find a man gone out among the hills to track 'every old dream that has been strong enough to fling the weight of the world from its shoulders,' and we get from him idle ghost stories and babbling repetitions of old wives' tales."

Nothing can be further, says the same writer, from the virile passion and pathos, the action and interknitting of strong characters in the ancient Irish literature, than this modern "Celtic phantasmagoria," to use Mr. Yeats's own words, "whose meaning no man has discovered, nor any angel revealed." We quote again:

"The real kinship of Mr. Yeats's present style is with that of Arthur Symons, himself a disciple of the French decadents; only one must add in justice that no taint of moral degeneration has appeared in the Irish writer—and that is much to concede to a decadent. It would be easy to set forth this kinship by parallel quotations; to show, for instance, how in both writers the looseness of ideas betrays itself unmistakably in a curious uncertainty of rhythm, wherein the accents hover weakly and dissolve into a fluttering movement utterly different from the marching order of the strong poets. There is one trick of both (tho it is much more marked in Mr. Yeats) which may seem trivial, and yet does in some way connect itself with the total impression of their art. This is an insistence on the hair in describing women. Just why this habit should smack of decadence is not quite clear to me, but the feeling it awakens is well defined. Out of curiosity I counted the number of allusions to hair in the poems that make up Mr. Yeats's 'Wind Among the Reeds,' and found they mounted up to twenty-three. It is 'the long dim hair of Bridget,' or 'the shadowy blossom of my hair,' or 'passion-dimmed eyes and long heavy hair,' or 'a flutter of flower-like hair,' or 'dim heavy hair,' or the command to 'close your eyelids, loosen your hair.' There is a fragile beauty in these expressions, no doubt, but withal something troubling and unwholesome; one thinks of the less chaste descriptions of Arthur Symons or the morbid women of Aubrey Beardsley's pencil rather than of the strong ruddy heroines of old Irish story. The trait is significant of much."



JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON HERDER,
The Father of Modern German Scholarship.

The New York *Independent* comments on the "childishness" and "moral irresponsibility" mirrored in so many of the Irish legends used by Mr. Yeats. "There was something more momentous," it says, "than the mischief of tricksy spirits behind the Greek drama—there was something more behind the romantic Celtic literature of the Middle Ages, or it had never laid hold of all Europe." It continues:

"Either a work of art must be 'neat, finite, self-contained, and rational,' in which case it cuts off suggestion entirely; or else it must be content to remain more or less vague, formless, and inane. And such we find Mr. Yeats's work to be in every case where he has tried to catch his traditional will-o'-the-wisp. So it was with his 'Shadowy Waters' and 'Land of the Heart's Desire.' And so it is with 'In the Seven Woods,' where the frequent felicity of his verses can not altogether disguise the vacuity of his figures, and, above all, with 'Where There Is Nothing,' which seems to us little better than nonsense.

"In short, this is not the kind of thing that one would write if reason were on her seat keeping balance among the faculties. And tho we say so with assurance, we say so with reluctance too, because we were very favorably impressed with some of Mr. Yeats's earlier work. . . . It begins to look a little as tho his writings were hypnotized, as it were, by force of a fixed idea, rather than inspired by natural enthusiasm. And it is just such considerations as these which make us suspect that the Irish revival is nothing, after all, but another form of decadence, no spontaneous movement, but an abuse of spirit, like mysticism and symbolism, which it resembles strikingly by its attempt to claim for the irrational a large portion in literature."

"THE GATEKEEPER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

THE above title has been applied to Johann Gottfried Herder, an eminent literary critic and philosophical historian who died at Weimar on December 18, 1803, and whose centenary has been celebrated during the past month by German scholars throughout the world. Herder is best known as the friend of Goethe during an impressionable period of the latter's career; but he was a commanding figure in his own right, and, as is pointed out by the Chicago *Dial* (December 16), "made all the coming generations his debtor." The same paper gives the following account of Herder's work and influence:

"It is particularly well that we should recall the memory of Herder, for he belongs to the class of men whose work, while profoundly influential upon the thought of the age, becomes in time so mingled with the general intellectual current that its special identity ceases for the general consciousness, and is to be restored or recreated only by the student of literary history who takes a plunge into the past for that particular purpose. . . . . .

"The world into which Herder was born was crystallized by tradition and prescription. Its life was one of convention, its scholarship was lacking in philosophical breadth, its whole fashion of thought was trammeled by an artificial method from which even the mighty intellect of Kant could not shake itself free. Literature was judged by artificial canons, history was envisaged without perspective, and religion was conceived as a formulary. . . . How clearly do all these limitations

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WHISTLER,
From a sketch by Rajon.
Courtesy of Keppel & Co., New York.

confront us in the work of Voltaire, the typical master-mind of the eighteenth century, who for all his wit, and lucidity, and amazing energy, has an importance in the history of intellectual development that falls far short of what seemed to be his measure to the age in which he made so great a stir. . . . Herder, on the other hand, possessed a singular insight into the underlying and subconscious processes that were shaping the intellectual development of the future; his ideas were germinal where they were not absolutely constructive, and he made all the coming generations his debtor. We may not now read his writings, but his thought has become so fully our possession that we are in danger of forgetting that it ever was his thought alone, imposed upon a reluctant age, and made ours through the mediation of Goethe and many lesser men.

"'Herder gave the initiative in all directions,' says Scherer, 'in history, philology, and literary criticism.' In his character as a Lutheran clergyman, his influence on religious thought was marked, and he so outgrew the pietism and narrow orthodoxy of his earlier years that he ended in a modified acceptance of the philosophy of Spinoza, and in the conviction that 'theology is a liberal study, and requires no slavishness of soul.' In a word, he foreshadowed the higher criticism of the Scriptures, and more than foreshadowed their modern natural interpretation as works of literature. As a student of the creative writing of all ages and races he prepared the way for that spirit of cosmopolitanism in appreciation and comparison which is in our own time bearing rich fruit, and he pointed the way to that conception of world-literature which has ever since held the imagination of far-seeing thinkers. He was also one of the pioneers in the modern movement which has made of literary criticism much more than a matter of judgment by fixed rules or of rhetorical analysis, and which demands of the critic that he shall be the natural historian of literature, taking into account all of the conditions under which work is produced, and occupying the point of view of the men by whom it was written. In his unfinished yet monumental treatise on the philosophy of history, he developed a grandiose conception of the scheme of the development of civilization, and of the underlying unity in the annals of mankind."

If Herder fails of his due effect upon the student of to-day, concludes *The Dial*, "it is not because his essential ideas have grown antiquated, but rather because they have won such general acceptance, and become so incorporated into the very fiber of our minds that they seem to us commonplaces of thought, and can no longer appeal to us with the pregnancy of meaning that was theirs when they flowed directly from the springs of his intellectual being, and were charged with the vitality of his impressive personality."

WHISTLER AS THE "SUPREME MASTER" OF LINE AND COLOR.

MR. ARTHUR JEROME EDDY, in his new work on Whistler ("Recollections and Impressions"), undertakes to reverse what he declares has been the common order of acceptance of the artist's work. Whistler's etchings and lithographs have generally been regarded as first in importance, his portraits second, and his color harmonies—such as many of his figure-pieces, marines, nocturnes, and pure-color compositions—as third. The real order of merit, asserts Mr. Eddy, should be as follows:

"Whistler stands supreme: First, as a colorist, secondly, as a painter of portraits, thirdly, as an etcher and lithographer.

"As an etcher, comparisons are drawn between him and Rembrandt.

"As a painter of portraits, comparisons are drawn between him and Velasquez.

"As a colorist, he is beyond comparison save with the masters of the Far East.

"In etching and lithography and the painting of portraits he at most simply did as well or better what others have done before; but in the composition of harmonies of color to please the eye, as harmonies of sound please the ear, he accomplished results which are unique."

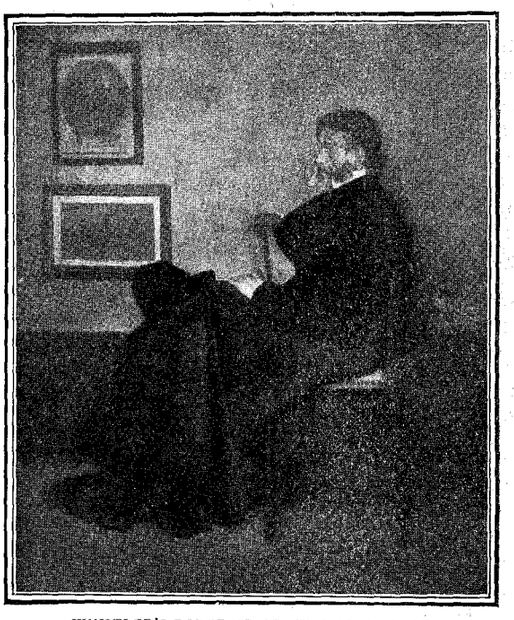
Whistler's pictures, continues Mr. Eddy, have never been fully understood; and yet "they have had a profounder influence upon the art of to-day than those of any other master." The way in which this influence was exercised is stated thus:

"He opened the door of the East to the painters of the West and showed them how they might paint after the manner of the best there is in the Oriental world, and not only retain but accentuate their own individuality. . . . . .

"He is to color what Beethoven is to sound, and his distinguishing merit is that of all the men of his century or of many preceding centuries, he was the only one to treat color as a composer of music treats sound—as material for the arrangement of harmonies to please the eye as music pleases the ear."

Quoting a sentence from Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies" to the effect that "as music is the poetry of sound, so is painting the poetry of sight, and the subject-matter has nothing to do with harmony of sound or color," Mr. Eddy adduces this as the whole philosophy of Whistler's art:

"Whistler's art was purely sensuous, as the finest music is sensuous. He had no interest whatsoever in the many problems of



WHISTLER'S PORTRAIT OF THOMAS CARLYLE.
Courtesy of Wunderlich & Co., New York.

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life and death, in the story of any person or the traditions of any place.

"He had less interest in the associations connected with Old Battersea Bridge than the boatman lazily floating by; but at certain hours and under certain conditions, at twilight or at dusk, or in the fog, it made a long, tremulous line which pleased him, and he painted it.

"The fact that the Thames bounds English history was of no consequence to him; but the muddy river between lines of buildings and wharves and shipping, and covered by boats and crossed by bridges, furnished him endless compositions in line and color.

"The glory and the romance of Venice made no impression on his art; but in out-of-the-way places, where others saw nothing, he found scenes which inspired his etchings.

"As an etcher and lithographer, Whistler played with the mystery of line, as in painting he played with the mystery of color. . .

"High buildings, mechanical processes, modern costumes, had no terrors for him, simply because he had no sentiment concerning them; if they furnished him beauties of line or color, he cared not whether they were new or old.

"Whistler's art was as devoid of sentiment as that of a Japanese.

"To our Western notions the everlasting convention that serves for a face in Japanese art seems hopelessly monotonous. To them our painstaking characterization of the features and peculiarities of each person is no art at all, but grotesque caricature; it is the subordination of art, which is of universal interest, to the eccentricities of the individual, which are of local interest.

"In Whistler's art one must not look for any solution of the problems of life, for any sign of the emotions which control human conduct—for love and hate and fear, for hope and ambition, for the tortures of jealousy or the bitterness of despair—these are all absent; his art is pure and serene. His works are to painting what the 'Ode to a Grecian Urn' or 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is to poetry, and hence in human interest they fall far short of the tragedies, the epics, the romances of literature and art, and they must not be judged by standards he did not seek to emulate. He could no more have painted a 'Crucifixion' or a 'Last Judgment' than he could have carved the 'Moses' or written 'Hamlet.' In every sense save that of abstract beauty of line and color other painters have excelled Whistler; but as the master of pure line and color-harmonies he is supreme."

Mr. Eddy goes on to indicate the successive periods of Whistler's artistic development, starting with the "White Girl" of 1863, which was a "Symphony in White, No. 1"; passing on to a Japanese group, "The Princess of the Land of Porcelain," "The Gold Screen," "The Balcony," and "Lange Leizen," in which figures and accessories, tho still prominent, were made subordinate to the brilliant color schemes; and ending with the "Nocturnes," in which "detail and composition were refined away, and little remained but the color effects so exquisite that they seemed, and still seem, beyond the power of brush, and more like some thin glazes and enamels than paintings on canvas." Sketches exist for a fourth series of pictures never completed by the master, which are described as "pure creations of fancy, somewhat suggestive of the Japanese group, but less realistic—just color-music." A summary in tabulated form exhibits the following phases in Whistler's mastery of color:

"1. That wherein composition and detail predominate, tho color is the motive.

"2. That wherein composition and detail are still conspicuous, but are subordinate to the color scheme.

"3. That wherein composition and detail are practically lost in the effort to produce subtle color harmonies.

"4. That wherein the sole object is color-music, quite regardless of other considerations."

THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL."

THE Christmas Eve performance of Richard Wagner's "Parsifal" in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is declared by those competent to judge to have been superior in most respects to any performance of the same music-drama ever given at Baireuth. In the opinion of several critics, it registers the high-water mark of operatic production in America. "The eyes of the whole musical world," *The Times* remarks, "were turned upon this performance, and the outcome of it has been awaited with widely varying emotions on the part of many who have been for or against it, on divers grounds. Never before, perhaps, has a stage production of any kind in this country so stirred the imaginations of so many people, or been so widely discussed, or so urgently debated." That Mr. Heinrich Conried's bold undertaking should have been carried to a successful culmination, despite the protests of Frau Wagner and the attacks of influential American clergymen, is deemed a matter for general congratulation and felicitation.

"Parsifal" was described by its composer as "a sacred festival play," and it was first presented at Baireuth on July 26, 1882. Until now it has been produced in Baireuth only. Its plot is summarized in the pages of *The Mail and Express* as follows:

"Act I. of 'Parsifal' opens in a forest in the Grail domain. It is dawn, and in the background sparkle the waters of a lake. Gurnemanz, an old vassal of the Grail, is awakened by a solemn re-

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HEINRICH CONRIED, Who planned the performances. MILKA TERNINA, Who takes the part of Kundry. ALOIS BURGSTALLER, Who sings in the title-rôle. ALFRED HERTZ, Who conducts the opera.

LEADING FIGURES IN THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION OF "PARSIFAL."

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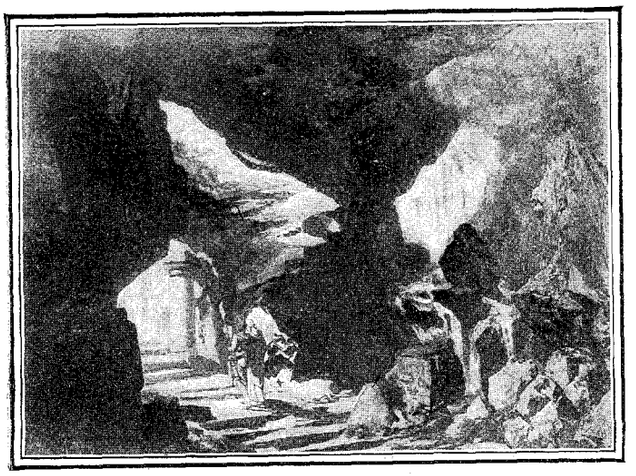


PARSIFAL AND GURNEMANZ PASSING THROUGH THE RAVINE (ACT. I.).

PARSIFAL ENTERING THE GRAIL CASTLE IN TRIUMPH (ACT. III.).

veille of trombones from the distant castle of Monsalvat. Knights join him, and Kundry, breathless, brings a balm from Arabia for the wound of helpless King Amfortas, who is borne through the forest on a litter to bathe in the lake. Gurnemanz relates to the esquires the story of Amfortas's fall, and tells of a prophecy uttered by a phantom face within the Grail itself to the penitent king:

"By pity enlightened,
A guileless Fool;
Wait for him,
My chosen tool.

"His story is interrupted by cries from the knights, as a wild swan, pierced by an arrow, flutters dying to the ground. The youth who has thus broken the laws of the Grail domain is a stranger. He can not tell who he is or whence he came, save that he dwelt with his mother in a desert, far from the world, and when he saw men in armor, followed them. Stricken with remorse at the swan's death, he breaks his bow, and Gurnemanz, suspecting him to be the innocent, or fool, foretold by the prophecy, takes him to the Grail castle.

"The lad is Parsifal; his father, Gamuret, died before he was born, in a knightly encounter.

"The scene changes, by panoramic gradations, to a ravine, and then to the great domed hall of Monsalvat. There Amfortas bewails his anguish, and finally, at the bidding of the aged Titurel, who lives in a hidden tomb, he uncovers the sacred cup and holds it aloft. Blinding rays of light from above irradiate the Grail, and choruses of knights, youths, and boys, the latter high in the vast dome, sing 'Take of this Bread, Take of this Wine.' The Grail is again covered, and when natural light returns the cups on the table are seen to be filled with wine, and by each is a piece of bread.

"Parsifal looks with agonized interest at all this, as tho in a trance, but asks no question, and Gurnemanz, losing patience, turns him out.

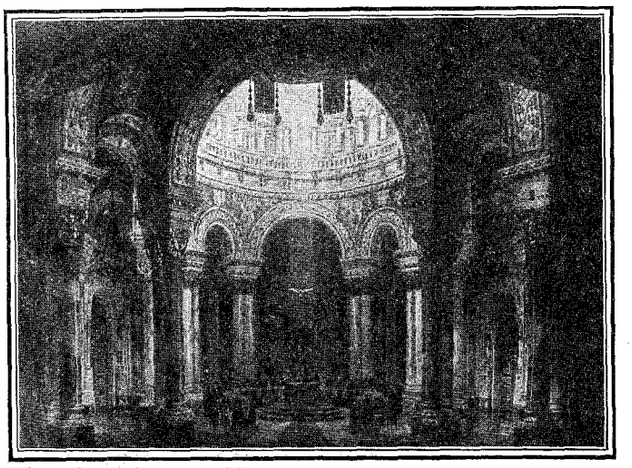
"Act II. shows the interior of Klingsor's castle, with the sorcerer evoking Kundry from the abyss, an unwilling tool for the destruction, if possible, of Parsifal, who is already battering down the feeble knights of Klingsor's company. The scene changes to a magic garden, in which beautiful creatures, half maiden, half flower, strive to entice him.

"These he resists, and Kundry waves them aside, calling Parsifal by his name and telling him of his mother's grief and death, after he had left her. Painfully moved, Parsifal refuses consolation, and when Kundry imprints a passionate kiss upon his lips, he starts up, crying: 'Amfortas! the spear wound! In me I feel it burning!'

"Through this pity, he is enlightened; he conquers desire only to experience the keenest anguish of spirit over his failure to help Amfortas. As he again resists Kundry, Klingsor hurls the sacred spear at Parsifal, but it remains poised over the youth's head. Parsifal seizes it, makes the sign of the cross, and Klingsor and the castle vanish.

"Act III. passes years later, on a Good Friday, when the Grail's domain is beautiful with flowers. Gurnemanz, in the forest, discovers Kundry, in the garb of Act I., groaning in a thicket. Parsifal, in black armor, enters with the spear, and after recounting his deeds and submitting to the washing of his feet by Kundry, is led to Amfortas, whose wound he heals with a touch of the spear. Parsifal becomes king in his stead, and with the uncovering of the Grail the throng chants:

"Wondrous work of mercy;
Salvation to the Savior!"



(Photographs copyright, 1903, by Pach Brothers.)

THE GREAT HALL OF THE HOLY GRAIL. (ACT. I.).

SCENES FROM "PARSIFAL."

In regard to the quality of the performance given in New York, *The Times* has this to say:

"The spirit that filled the representation in most of its elements and that animated all who participated in it was one of reverence and devotion to the ideals of the master, of zealous eagerness in carrying out his intentions in all things great and small in the score. The interpreters of the chief personages of the drama were singers who have drawn knowledge and understanding of its requirements from the fountain-head at Baireuth, and who have been among the most distinguished participants in the festival performances there—Mme. Ternina, Mr. Burgstaller, and Mr. Van Rooy.

"The chief masters of stagecraft and of scenic manipulation had been summoned from Germany to superintend and coordinate the material factors. Scenery and costumes had likewise been brought from German ateliers, the work of artists and of artisans intimate with the necessities of the drama, instructed by the exposition of them made at Baireuth, willing to improve upon those models, and actually doing so.

"The musical direction was in the hands of a master-conductor thoroughly imbued with the style and significance of Wagner's music, and with authority to compel a realization of his wishes—Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"All that money, thought, care, and incessant and intelligent labor could do had been lavished upon the production of 'Parsifal.' The results as shown in last evening's performance nobly crowned the work of many months.

"It must be said, also, that these results allayed many fears, put

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at rest many doubts and uncertainties that had beset even those most disposed to regard Mr. Conried's ambitions with friendly sympathy. 'Parsifal' presented with technical blemishes, with an outfit in any respect inadequate; 'Parsifal' without the uplift, the spiritual quality that keeps it aloof from all other works of art of its kind; 'Parsifal' brought down in any way to the level of an operatic performance, even of the most finished that the Metropolitan Opera House can offer, would have put the whole undertaking in the wrong. It would have given justification to the prophets of evil at home and abroad who have lifted their voices in chorus against Mr. Conried ever since the disclosure of his plan last summer set the musical world in a ferment.

"It is precisely at this point that the greatest victory has been won. The primary condition of success was to rise superior to all the technical difficulties in the way of mounting the work, and securing the perfect cooperation of all the elements—musical, dramatic, scenic—which are so intimately fused together in Wagner's art work; but an equally essential condition was the attainment of the intangible aura that surrounds the drama. It was essential that the audience should be brought to envisage 'Parsifal' as something other than an opera at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street.

"Now, there need be no beating about the bush as to this matter, that has caused heart-searchings on the part of many thoughtful and sincere music lovers. Broadway is not Baireuth; the Metropolitan Opera House can not become transfigured on Thursdays into something different in essence from what it is on Wednesdays and Fridays; people who enter its portals out of the business and the bustle and the pleasure of New York can not be transported as by magic into realms of art unknown to the early life of the city. But Mr. Conried has done all in his power to signify that there is a difference, and really to make a difference; and that there was a difference was borne in upon everybody who went to yesterday's 'Parsifal' performance."

From an etching by Egusquiza.

THE CUP OF THE HOLY GRAIL.

"Then suddenly the heavenly splendor fell
And flamed and glowed within the sacred Cup."

Courtesy of *The Critic*.

The comment of *The Tribune* is also of a most favorable character. Speaking of the purely orchestral side of the performance, it says:

"The orchestra was at its best from beginning to end. Mr. Hertz is not one of those conductors who believe in exploiting their own theories or idiosyncrasies at the expense of the composer, whom it is their business to interpret. It was impossible not to feel last night that he was reading the score before him as tho Wagner were looking over his shoulder. It was a reading profoundly sympathetic, almost austere in its fidelity to the broad nobility of the composer's ideal, and yet so flexible, so subtle at the right moments, that rising around the massive lines of this great work came constantly those exquisitely tender and beautiful waves and whispers of sound which, in 'Parsifal' as perhaps in no other of Wagner's works, have the poignancy and the magic of remembered rapture, sometimes of joy and sometimes of pain. This is the great strength of 'Parsifal' on its purely musical side, that it rises to heights of lyrical joyousness in one moment and explores the depths of somber passion in the next. Mr. Hertz missed no single point in the wonderful web of melody which it was his privilege to evoke from the tremendous modern orchestra which Wagner assumed as an indispensable factor when he wrote this drama."

The Sun takes advantage of the occasion to make quite a savage onslaught upon "Parsifal":

"'Parsifal' is the child of Wagner's artistic decrepitude. It is a decrescendo in inspiration, a ritardando in invention. More than any other drama of Wagner does it rely upon the dazzling of the eye to dull the keenness of the musical ear. It is a most imposing pageant set to unimposing music. Wagner fired heaven once with the immolation of Brünnhilde. It was not to be done again. The light on the Holy Grail is white and cold.

"The entire machinery of the familiar Wagnerian drama is here; but the scene painter, the stage-manager, the mechanician, and the electrician bravely hold up the hands of the musician. . . . Strip 'Parsifal' of its scenic and mechanic glories and you will lay bare the skeleton of a system, with only a few shreds of the flesh left upon it. The poem of 'Parsifal' is almost utterly devoid of those great basic elements which make human life dramatic for men and women. . . . . .

"As an ethical basis of this drama we are asked to accept a philosophy of pity, founded on the ethics of Arthur Schopenhauer and amplified by the adoption of certain of the teachings of Buddha. Instead of those beautiful doctrines of redemption through the love and self-sacrifice of woman, so eloquently preached in some of Wagner's other dramas, we are besought to look upon woman as a temptress, and renunciation of love as the highway to heaven. . . . . .

"On the whole, the score is almost one long, faint echo of Wagner's greater works. Siegfried vainly strives to animate this Parsifalian puppet of renunciation with the blood of his themes. Cloudlike shreds of 'Tristan und Isolde' struggle to put sunset tints on this pallid sky. All is copying, futile, without inspiration, without novelty—a hotch-potch of the old marketable materials, made over with constructive skill, but without sincerity. There is hardly a note of honest, artistic conviction in the whole thing."

The Sun concedes, however, the excellency of the stage production. The scenery, it says, was "beautiful, imposing, and illusive"; while Mr. Burgstaller's "Parsifal" was "admirable throughout, and in the second act simply magnificent."

NOTES.

MAETERLINCK'S drama, "Monna Vanna," was presented for the first time in America, on December 17, at the German Theater in New York.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO., of London, announce that in January they will publish the first number of a new periodical entitled *The Artist Engraver*, a quarterly magazine of original work.

The Bookman's December list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. The Call of the Wild.—London.
3. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
4. The One Woman.—Dixon.
5. The Adventures of Gerard. Doyle.
6. The Sherrods.—McCutcheon.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENTIFIC ESTIMATES OF SPENCER.

ALTHO Herbert Spencer is often classified as a man of science and coupled with Darwin and Huxley, scientific journals, in speaking of his career, generally recognize the fact that this is misleading. Spencer was primarily a philosopher, but a philosopher who made the widest use of the latest data furnished by modern science, and whose philosophy as a system is largely an attempt to explain these data and to gather them into a consistent and luminous body of knowledge. Thus *The Scientific American* (December 19) says in its notice of him:

"It hardly falls within the province of this journal to give an estimate of Herbert Spencer's philosophical work—work which was done largely in the field of speculative rather than in applied science. What the world owes to him chiefly is the destruction of old prejudices and traditions, the forcing of educators to make allowances for youthful immaturity in the bringing up of children. He did what he could to introduce a more rational consideration of things, particularly in the sphere of religion. Perhaps the book by which he is best known is his 'First Principles,' issued at his own expense in 1862—a book which brought him into notice, it is true, but which made him the object of a storm of abuse from philosophical conservatives. His argument that force never disappears, but is only transferred, is now a commonplace scientific axiom; but in his day it was the height of impiety. His 'Principles of Psychology' shows how much he owed to Darwin, particularly in the physiological point of view which he took. It was only after he had issued the prospectus of his 'System of Synthetic Philosophy' that he was recognized as a teacher of the doctrine of evolution.

"Herbert Spencer was an Englishman to the manner born—cold, self-contained, rather narrow in his point of view toward foreigners. He never deigned to learn a foreign language. Perhaps his rather contemptuous dismissal of Kant's philosophy may be partly explained by this singularly British attitude. He refused membership of all scientific academies. For him it was most remarkable that he ever undertook to travel to America. The reason is probably to be found, as we have said before, in the enthusiastic reception accorded by America to his work. He was not much of a reader, altho his works are erudite to a degree. Most of the facts presented were collected by assistants. His intensely British character caused him to become a most vigorous opponent of socialism. He looked upon mankind as the highest form of specialization in nature, and would hear nothing of restricting the liberty of the individual more than was absolutely necessary for the cohesion of society."

An attempt at the analysis of Spencer's mind is made by an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (December 12), who says:

"Broadly considered, the minds of intelligent men fall into three groups: (*a*) The objective mind, which only clearly appreciates things by the sense of sight; this may with equal propriety be called the visual mind; (*b*) the mathematical mind, the rarest and most wonderful attribute of man; and (*c*) the Spencerian mind. This means that the mind of Herbert Spencer was not only out of the common, but that it had something peculiar in itself. It is very difficult to define what is meant by a philosophic mind, and yet we all appreciate the kind of mind that is intended by the phrase. No one would venture to deny that Herbert Spencer would be classed as a philosopher, but we should at once deny that he had any claims to be considered as a biologist; yet he wrote a remarkable work, 'The Principles of Biology,' and propounded views which demanded and received the consideration and commendation of the greatest among contemporary biologists, Charles Darwin. No one who studies Spencer's 'Principles of Biology' can deny that they betray ignorance of very simple botanical and zoological facts, yet his great skill in recognizing the bearing of the leading facts of evolution is expressed by his terse and surviving phrase, 'survival of the fittest.' Many brilliant minds have evolved theories and left them to be proved by the plodding labors of painstaking men, and we frequently find ourselves in doubt as to which should be accorded the greatest meed of praise, the enunciator of a great problem or he who solves it. However, it is certain that altho Herbert Spencer was in no sense a biologist, yet it is evident to all who read the 'Origin of Species' and the 'Descent of Man' that Darwin had a very great respect for Herbert Spencer, and speaks of him as 'our great philosopher.' It is also obvious that no two men could be found whose minds worked in such opposite ways, for Darwin had an eminently objective mind. Thus, in considering natural selection, especially in relation to 'the degree organization tends to advance,' after discussing the matter from the Spencerian standpoint, he writes: 'But as we have no facts to guide us, speculation on the subject is almost useless.' ('Origin of Species'). One mind can not move without facts, and the other is ready to frame hypotheses and point to conclusions, often startling and alluring, and in many instances borne out by subsequent work, but by the zeal and labors of other workers. Herbert Spencer won our admiration in the early struggles of the doctrine of evolution, when bigotry and prejudice attempted to strangle it. Huxley was its doughty champion among the biologists, and Spencer showed, from the standpoint of philosophic thought, that its principles were unassailable. They have prevailed, and he lived to see evolution calmly acclaimed in the strongholds of its most determined assailants."

HOW MEDICINES "GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT."

RECENT experiments in France show that the white-blood globules, or "leucocytes," besides absorbing foreign bodies, destroying old or wornout cells, absorbing liquid poisons, and carrying food-substances to the tissues, also fulfil a very important function in distributing medicinal drugs to all parts of the body, and in carrying them, in particular, to the very spot where they will do the most good. This fact was announced by M. Marcel Labbé in the *Presse Médicale* (October 17), and is discussed by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 5), who says:

"This is shown by various experiments. Here, for instance, is a rabbit under whose skin is injected a little strychnin or atropin. At the end of, say, half an hour, some of the blood is drawn off and divided by centrifugal treatment into its three parts—leucocytes, red globules, and plasma. Equal quantities of each are injected into three animals, and it is seen that the one that receives the leucocytes is poisoned while the others are not. The conclusion is that it is the leucocytes in particular that absorb the alkaloid, the other blood-elements getting very little of it."

This experiment, we are told, may be repeated at pleasure with other substances, and the result is always the same. We can not doubt the fact that the leucocytes absorb drugs. Their activity takes divers forms. Soluble substances they simply absorb into their protoplasm. For insoluble substances the operation is more complex. They break these up, transform them chemically, and so finally absorb them. It is difficult to say whether the substances so absorbed are or are not assimilated. They may combine with the elements of the tissues and form an integral part of them, or they may remain, in some sort, foreign bodies. Cases of both kinds certainly present themselves. We quote further:

"But the leucocytes are not content with absorbing, rendering soluble, even assimilating, certain medicinal or toxic foreign substances. They transfer these from one part of the body to another, and this is their greatest utility. It is the more so that the place where they transport these substances varies according to circumstances. In normal conditions—that is, in health—the leucocytes carry the drug to the liver and marrow. In illness they carry it to the affected points, to the centers of irritation, where the arrival of the leucocytes is most desirable. . . . Here there is a remarkable but very natural and in no way mysterious electricity by which the organism profits greatly. All we have to do is to discover the element that we should give to the leucocytes to act most effectively. But we can depend on them to carry iron to the blood-making organs, iodoform to tuberculous lesions, salicylate of soda to affected joints, etc. . . . There is another fact that must be taken into account. The leucocytes, it is true, carry drugs to affected points, but they carry them also, with special insistence, to certain organs. Different organs attract different drugs: the liver, iron; the thyroid gland, arsenic and iodin; while the skin, the spleen, the lymphatic ganglia, and other organs seem to

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constitute regions of choice for several chemical substances. This specificity of localization is well known in the case of certain drugs —iodin, iron, arsenic—and we should be able to recognize it in all other medicaments. This knowledge would doubtless enable us to control useful action and, perhaps, also to avoid certain injurious forms of action.

"In fine, the rôle of the leucocytes in the transportation of medicines is of high importance, and it is to be hoped for that investigation along this line may be followed out with great care."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EARTH-CURRENTS: WHAT AND WHENCE ARE THEY?

THE problem of the mysterious currents of electricity that are ceaselessly traveling about from point to point in the earth is scarcely yet in the way of satisfactory solution. Every now and then a sudden and violent increase in their intensity calls them to public attention by interference with telegraph or telephone; but the lesser currents are just as inexplicable as the greater, and these are almost continuous. In *Cosmos* (December 5) M. Emile Guarini, the eminent electrician, writes about them as follows:

"Telegraph and telephone lines, as is well known, are exposed to various electric disturbances. These are due sometimes to the currents that come during thunder-storms from the charge and discharge of the conductors under the influence of atmospheric electricity; sometimes to induction-currents produced by the proximity of other wires traversed by a current; sometimes to currents due to the chemical action of moist earth on buried conductors; or, finally, to earth-currents.

"These last traverse uninterruptedly telegraph-wires that are connected to earth by both extremities, but their direction and intensity vary continually. Sometimes their strength is so great that the lines can not be worked.

"The origin and nature of these currents remain a mystery, altho floods of ink have been poured out in the discussion, while thousands of words were spoken on the subject at the Paris electrical congress of 1881.

"The first investigations were undertaken by Kemp, of Edinburgh, as early as 1828, and others have since been pursued in various countries. According to M. de la Rive, earth-currents are attributable to chemical action within the earth's crust. . . . . .

"Sabine noticed that the magnetic disturbances of the globe are intimately allied to the variations of sun-spots, in the sense that as the latter become more numerous the perturbations are more frequent. Now magnetic disturbances are always accompanied by intense earth-currents. It has hence been concluded that sun-spots are one of the causes of earth-currents.

"It has also been proved that exceptional earth-currents follow earthquakes. Father Secchi has observed strong variable currents of several days' duration, after storms or violent tempests.

"A relation has also been established between magnetic disturbances and the increased scintillation of the stars. The discovery of this fact is due to M. Montigny, a member of the Belgian Royal Academy.

"The conclusion is that we have many hypotheses, among which we are not certain of our ground. Perhaps, and even probably, all these hypotheses, and many others too numerous to mention, are correct, and earth-currents are due to various causes whose effects are more or less intense."

New experiments have been made in Spain by Perez del Pulgar, who, by measuring atmospheric currents in a lightning-rod, has shown that these are more considerable when the clouds are moving rapidly; that they vary with the intensity of the sunlight; that they are generally absent on moist or foggy days, and that they decrease when the wind rises. In spite of all these results, he is not ready to give an opinion regarding the nature and origin of the currents. This being the case, M. Guarini remarks, we evidently need a simple automatic device of some sort that will register the earth-currents and show how they are affected by atmospheric and geodynamic phenomena. Such an apparatus, he says, has recently been constructed and used by Professor Lancetta, of Girgenti, Italy, and it may be able to render considerable service to science. This device, which the inventor calls an "electrotellurograph," causes an earth-current to ring either one of two bells, according to its direction, and to mark its time and duration on a slowly revolving hour-dial. Says the writer:

"The indications of the duration, time of occurrence, and direction of the earth-current will make possible the construction of very interesting diagrams that a central meteorological bureau could collect and compare.

"The management of the apparatus, which is an easy task, since the device is automatic and requires no other care than the renewal of the face of the dial, could be entrusted to the same persons who now observe the compass during earthquakes and auroras.

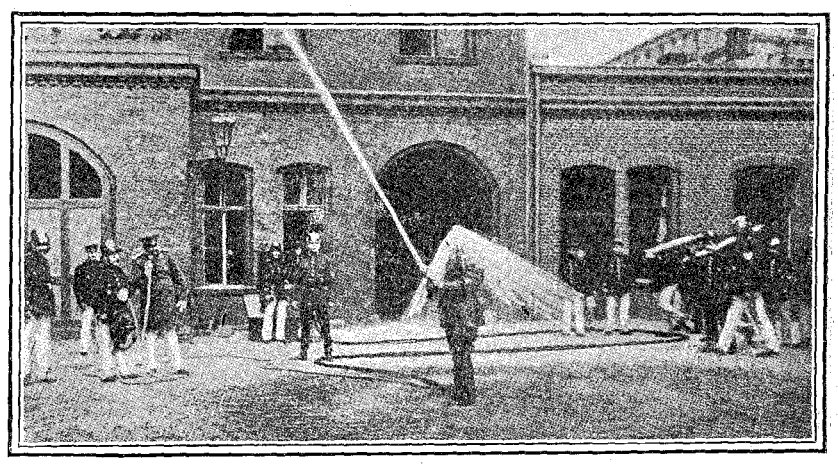
"The electrotellurograph could be put in circuit on telegraph-lines during those hours of the day when there is little business, and at night.

"The data thus collected would perhaps throw some light on the nature and origin of the currents, which are called terrestrial, but which probably do not come from the earth at all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNIQUE PROTECTIVE DEVICE FOR FIREMEN.

A PIECE of protective apparatus called a "water-hat" is now being experimented upon by the fire brigade in Berlin, Germany. The accompanying illustration, which shows the "hat" in operation, is from *The American Inventor*, which describes it as follows:

"It consists of the addition to the ordinary helmet of a circular rose which sprays water at an angle of forty-five degrees in a downward direction. The pipe which leads to this rose is to be attached to the nozzle of an ordinary fire-hose. When in use, the fireman is protected as far as his head and face are concerned by a curtain of water.



A DEVICE TO PROTECT FIREMEN IN A BURNING BUILDING.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

"This curtain of water is useful in several ways. In the first place, it gives him pure air to breathe, even in the midst of a dense smoke, as it acts as a condensing medium, and also as a filter. In the second place, it will keep the man cool in a temperature in which he could not live without some such protection. In the third place, it will, of course, serve to keep his clothes from catching on fire from sparks, and should he be caught in a burning building and unable to escape, would prevent him from being burned alive, unless the heat was so intense as to burn up the connecting hose.

"The photograph shows the water-hat in use, and gives a fairly adequate idea of the protection which it exercises. Of course the user of this peculiar garment is supposed to be clad from head to foot in a water-proof material, altho in warm weather this precaution would not be so necessary as it would be in cold."

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STIMULATION OF ONE SENSE BY ANOTHER.

CASES where the senses seem to be so closely connected that stimulation of one calls also other sensations into being are by no means rare. Probably the most common is that known as "color-hearing," where sounds are associated with colors, certain qualities of tone, or sometimes certain vowel-sounds, calling up each its characteristic tint. This phenomenon, however, is only one type of such association, and the abnormal condition that gives rise to any of these forms has now been named "synesthesia." A remarkable instance, in which all the senses at once seem to be more or less involved, is recorded in the *Revue Philosophique* by Dr. Alfred Ulrich, medical superintendent of the Swiss Epileptic Colony at Zurich, whose account is thus abstracted in *The British Medical Journal* (December 5):

"The subject was a boy, born in 1878, of neuropathic family, who developed epilepsy in his thirteenth year after an attack of measles. He was in certain directions mentally endowed. At the age of five he showed a remarkable power of mental arithmetic, and his intellectual development was unusually rapid; but after the epileptic attacks showed themselves his mental faculties, and especially his memory, rapidly deteriorated, altho his color sense remained extremely acute, so that he could recognize the most delicate differences of shade. From his earliest years, he said, the human voice had had colors for him. Indeed, he heard nothing without a definite impression of color. The colors were much more transparent than those on paper, and such as he had never seen or conceived, very delicate and very beautiful, like the colors seen in a prism. All sounds were colored, including cries of animals as well as the human voice. The most intense impressions of color were experienced, however, on hearing the vowels sounded. *A*, for example, gave the impression of light green, but in addition a sickly taste was experienced, a sensation of cold, and a sensation of form as of a flat surface like a field of glass; the impressions followed each other like clouds, one being transformed into another. *E* was yellow with other associated sensations, *i* black, *o* red, *u* dark green, and *y* white. The impressions aroused by the vowels were perfectly constant, and not only so, but seeing the vowels, whether printed or written, gave the same sensations, only less vividly. The spoken consonants were of a light yellow color, with a slightly gray tinge. The cry of a dog was yellow, of a blackbird red, of a raven greenish, of a cow indigo, and of a goat light yellow. Sensations of form were associated with color and auditory sensations. Thus a circle always appeared red and had a sound of the vowel *o*. Smells also had associated colors; thus, that of iodoform had a deep red color, also a sour, bitter taste. Impressions of taste had colors; thus sweet was carmine, salt an agreeable yellow; and impressions of color had accompaniments of taste and temperature. Cold was green, and heat was red."

Careful observations by Dr. Ulrich during a period of three years showed always the same results. A brother of the patient had had color-hearing from his fifth year, but the colors aroused in the two brothers by the same sound were different, as seems to be the rule in such cases. The case is remarkable because this subject combined in himself all the different varieties of synesthesia described up to the present time. The reviewer goes on to say:

"It is probable that a considerable number of healthy persons, estimated at ten per cent., have the faculty of hearing color, many of whom do not know that they are different from the majority. Almost every one has experienced the association of sensations of common sensibility with sounds, as of the squeaking of a slate pencil on a slate, or the filing of metal setting the teeth on edge. Epileptic auræ sometimes exhibit what may be a correlated subjective phenomenon, of which may be mentioned the 'dreamy state' associated with sensations of smell, and the aura described by a patient as an awful smell of green thunder. As a general rule, the color sensations are aroused by sounds in series rather than by indiscriminate sounds, such as the vowels or notes of the musical scale. The subjects, who are usually quite healthy persons, notice the association from quite early life. The same color is usually aroused by the same sound, and by no other; but the colors and other associated sensations are not the same, as exemplified by the two brothers, in different persons. As to the inner significance of such associations one of the more probable suggestions in regard to color hearing, which, however, has not been confirmed, is that made by Kaiser, that the associated colors are those of the letters of the alphabet in the book first used in learning to read, and from a similar hypothesis the explanation of many of the other associated sensations could doubtless be built up."

THE ROAR OF A CONTRACTED MUSCLE.

THAT the muscles of the human body emit a roaring sound when contracted in exertion will be news to most of our readers; and yet this sound may be heard by any one who will take the trouble to stop his ear with his finger-tip. That the dull roar thus heard has nothing to do with the circulation of blood in the head may be demonstrated by stopping the ear with a plug or otherwise closing it in such a way that the hand does not touch the stopper. That this muscular sound is not only an aid to the physician in diagnosis, but also sometimes a hindrance is explained by Dr. Walter E. Scott in *The Iowa Medical Journal*. Says Dr. Scott:

"When a muscle is stimulated by induction-shocks, the tone varies with the number of shocks. In the voluntary muscles of man the muscle sound is always the same tone, and therefore caused by the same number of stimuli regardless of the thickness or the length of the muscles—in other words, a similarity of tone occurs throughout. This being true, when we learn to recognize it, we need never be misled by its presence, and the part it plays in the sounds heard during auscultation can be readily appreciated. Applying the ear or the stethoscope over the muscle of an extremity while it is in a state of rest does not give rise to any sound whatever, but bring the muscle into a state of contraction while the ear or instrument remains in position, a roaring sound is at once heard, varying in intensity, depending on the muscle examined. . . .

"As muscular tissue constitutes forty to forty-five per cent. of the entire body-weight, and as the contraction of muscular tissue always produces the muscle sound, and as the muscle sound may be conveyed by the bones to which the muscles attach to distant parts, its almost universal presence during auscultation may well be imagined and its elimination becomes very important. . . . .

"It being true that the contraction of the muscles invariably produces this sound, and the ease with which it may be observed makes it important also in the diagnosis of any affection in which the muscles are concerned, I believe that by this means we may observe the beginning of tetanus before it has manifested itself in any other way, and other diseases such as meningitis, tetany, strychnin poisoning, muscular contractures, etc., may the more easily be diagnosed and differentiated by this muscle sign. Also by its absence muscular degeneration, paralysis, muscular deficiency, and muscular atrophy, etc., may be better understood and more easily diagnosed."

Will Wounds Cause a Tree to Blossom?—According to a communication presented by M. E. Apert to the Society of Biology, Paris, trees that have already blossomed and have grown buds ready for the next season may be caused to blossom again in the autumn by wounding them, as, for instance, by removing the leaves. In a case of second blossoming recently reported to the society by M. Jolly, leaves had been destroyed by fire, and the writer believed that the effect was due to heat. This M. Apert believes to be an error. Says the *Revue Scientifique* in a report of Apert's paper:

"At the end of October, 1900, M. Apert observed at Tarrides a white lilac-bush in full blossom. The branches had the same appearance as in spring, having small, tender green leaves and beautiful clusters of white flowers. Several hundred feet away was another bush with the normal appearance of lilacs in autumn. Apert sought the cause of this phenomenon, and found that the bush in flower had had its leaves completely eaten off by worms several months before. In 1903 the worms returned in July, and the same phenomenon was partially reproduced. . . . In fact, in both the cases observed by M. Apert there was a second flowering following an injury to the plant. And, according to him, the second

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flowering noticed by M. Jolly was due not to the action of heat, but also to the destruction of the leaves. The phenomenon would have taken place just the same if the leaves had simply been torn off instead of being burned. . . . It would be easy to demonstrate the truth or falsity of this view by removing in July or August the leaves from trees that have already produced buds for the flowers of the following year—apple-trees, pear-trees, lilacs, cherry-trees etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAGNETIC WATERS OF INDIANA.

IN our pages (November 28) appeared an article from *Cosmos* on "Magnetic Water," referring especially to three springs in Indiana. Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health, writes us as follows, commenting on this article:

"*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.—The writer called attention to the existence of these waters many years ago, but was everywhere met with strongly expressed skepticism as to their existence. At last Mr. Marshal O. Leighton, hydrographer of the United States Geological Department, being in Indianapolis, consented to visit Cartersburg Springs. He was asked to purchase his own knives and needles and make sure they were not in the slightest degree magnetic before submitting them to the test. In June last the following experiments were made at Cartersburg Springs:

"A knife which, as said above, had been thoroughly tested as to whether or not it possessed magnetic properties, and, being found to be inactive, was inserted in the waters for about five minutes. On being carefully wiped off, it picked up a non-magnetized needle without difficulty. Needles dropped upon the bricks where water oozed through from the springs quickly became magnetic, and with them other needles could be picked up. Visitors at these springs frequently entertain themselves by magnetizing knives, needles, even nails, in these springs. As all works on physics set down the general statement that water can not be magnetized, it is no wonder that people discredit the statement that magnetic waters exist. It is a well-known fact that a rod of iron or pipe driven into the earth with a few sharp taps will become magnetic, and rubbing a piece of steel against the rod or iron pipe so magnetized will in turn make the steel magnetic. This fact was supposed to account for the supposed phenomena of magnetic waters. In this instance, however, the waters may be put into a glass tumbler and the non-magnetic piece of steel inserted. It will very soon express feeble magnetic properties. This experiment seems to eliminate the explanation just offered. The further fact that non-magnetized needles will become magnetic by simply lying on the bricks surrounding the springs which are covered with water seems also to eliminate this explanation. No chemist can say that it is impossible for magnetic oxid of iron to be insoluble in any and all soluble combinations of solids. If we were to assume that lodestone was soluble in certain combinations of chemicals already dissolved in water, then we would have explained, to a considerable degree at least, the phenomena above described."

Some Dangers of the Season.—We are accustomed to look upon the glorious Fourth as the dangerous holiday *par excellence;* but we are reminded by *The Lancet* that the winter holidays have their own peculiar perils, which are in no way to be despised. Says an editorial writer in that paper:

"Previous experience has taught us unhappily that Christmas time is prone to bring a sad chapter of accidents (much sadder than usual because of their occurrence at a peculiarly joyous time) which with a little forethought might have been avoided. Perhaps it is in connection with domestic theatricals that the worst accidents have arisen. Children and adults alike have been dressed up, for example, and almost buried in a profusion of cotton-wool intended to represent snow without the least regard having been paid to the ready inflammability of the material and without any precautions to keep it from coming into contact with a naked flame. Some most heartrending scenes have resulted from this want of care, and a very sad sequel to happy moments has been the consequence. It can not be too well known that cotton-wool burns with the fierceness of spirit, and that the flame is very hot and very difficult to extinguish. Great caution should also be exercised in regard to the drapery used for scenic purposes, which should consist so far as possible, if not entirely, of non-inflammable or of not easily ignited material. There is again a similar danger connected with celluloid ornaments and toys. The celluloid ball is fiercely and easily inflammable, and if it does not ignite something else and lead to an alarming conflagration, it may itself inflict severe burns and injury. This warning is all the more needed, it seems to us, as so many toys are now made of this highly combustible material."

The Decay of the Universe.—Assuming the correctness of Professor Ramsay's announcement that the emanations from radium turn slowly into helium, *The Lancet* (December 5) notes that this would seem to be an instance of atomic decay rather than of transmutation. It says:

"Nature would seem to abhor elements of high atomic weights, and her tendency is to resolve them gradually into elements of lower atomic weights. Just in the same way complex molecules in the organic world tend to break up into simpler substances. The great life processes elaborate complex materials, but as soon as these processes cease there is a resolution into simpler products accompanied by a loss of energy. Is it a kindred process in the inorganic world, and are the elements of high atomic weights slowly disintegrating in favor of elements of lower atomic weight? If so, the dream of the alchemist may, after all, be realized. Gold is possibly being slowly resolved into copper or metals of a lower atomic weight than itself by a process of natural decay, but transformation of copper into gold is by natural agencies improbable. According to this view, some explanation may be found of the existence in nature of the metals known as noble in limited quantities. Unless a method is forthcoming, however, by which the reverse process becomes possible, gold may forever remain a standard of currency, as its dissolution would be so slow. The native amount may diminish, but not sensibly in a very great period of time. If by artificial means, however, what appears to be the natural tendency can be overcome and reversed, copper or tin or lead may be resolved into gold. Theoretically, such an accomplishment may come to be no more wonderful than is the building up of sugar or alcohol from its elements at the present time."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE speed of nerve impulses in man is stated by Dr. Alcock, in a recent paper read before the London Royal Society, to be 66 meters [216 feet] per second. Sir Michael Foster, in his "Physiology" (1888) gives it as 33 meters per second. A correspondent of *Nature* (London), W. R. Gowers, remarks that either Sir Michael Foster or Dr. Alcock is widely wrong, or the rate of transmission has become greatly accelerated during the last fifteen years. Of the two, the latter seems to him the simpler explanation.

"THERE is nearly enough single trolley track in America to encircle the globe," says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "Each mile of single track in 1902 earned on the average $11,000 per annum, or about one dollar per foot of single rail. Each single-track mile cost about $6,300 per annum to operate, or about 57 per cent. of the average earnings. There were about six employees per mile of track, excluding salaried officers, and about twenty-seven passenger-cars. This means about 2¼ men per car installed. Dividing the 4,800 millions of passenger fares collected by the number of cars, each car installed provided on the average 80,000 passenger rides per annum, or 220 per diem."

THE "telephonic-newspaper" of Budapest has a rival in Indiana, according to a note in *The Western Electrician*. Says that paper: "M. W. Pershing, postmaster at Tipton, Ind., and also editor of the Tipton *Times* . . . has telephone exchange connection with a large number of farmers in Tipton County. The Indianapolis evening papers get into Tipton on the new electric interurban line about six o'clock. Editor Pershing takes these papers, clips the head lines and prepares a careful synopsis of the papers' contents, and then at a particular hour after supper he connects with all his lines running into the country and proceeds to read to the farmers his summary of the latest news and follows this with the weather reports and market prices."

"AT a meeting of medical men in Vienna the other day," says *Harper's Weekly*, December 5, "Dr. Ullmann presented a woman, of sixty-two years, whose entire stomach had been removed in an operation for cancer. Nevertheless she digests all her food, and has gained weight since the operation. The doctor stated that the operation of removing the stomach had now been successfully performed over twenty times. The stomach really plays only a small part in the complex act of digestion, its principal use being that of a reservoir. Hence it is that without this organ meals have to be taken inconveniently often and unusually small. There are several little organs, of complex chemical function, far more indispensable than the stomach, which are seldom heard of. We could not exist, for instance, without the suprarenal capsules and the pancreas."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON HERBERT SPENCER.

THE religious papers on both sides of the Atlantic devote an immense amount of space to the life and work of Herbert Spencer, and the tone of their comment illustrates in a striking way the changing temper of theological thought. In quarters where Mr. Spencer would doubtless have been branded as a heretic and an infidel twenty-five years ago, his abilities now elicit a tribute of admiration; and it seems to be very generally admitted that, as one paper puts it, his influence, whether for good or for evil, "has been probably the greatest active force in the sphere of philosophy during the past forty years." *The British Weekly* (London), one of the most influential of the English non-conformist papers, observes: "There is no question as to the greatness of his intellect, the nobility of his character, and the continuous and astonishing suggestiveness of his work. Perhaps no such great intellect as his is now left to us." To this a well-known Anglican organ, *The Church Times* (London), adds: "A man of unfaltering honesty, of invincible belief in goodness, a laborious and patient worker, he has conquered the ungrudging respect of those with whom he was least in sympathy, and whom he understood least of all." From the last-named paper we quote further:

"He did for the narrow English thought of the nineteenth century what Kant had already done for the wider thought of Europe in the eighteenth century. He compelled Englishmen—a most unwilling, stiff-necked race—to recognize the limits of their knowledge, and the unknown reality that lay beyond. . . . His teaching has certainly cut the ground from under many pious believers, and their individual failure is lamentable; but he did this only because they stood on radically false ground. The line which he attempted to draw between the Knowable and the Unknowable was ill-drawn. He showed himself conscious in his later work that he had himself indicated some possible knowledge of the supposed Unknowable, and that he had thrown out from the sphere of knowledge huge sections of genuine human experience; but the distinction itself is invaluable, and he has made it the common heritage of Englishmen. In doing this, he has gone far to make impossible the travesty of religious belief in which he was bred."

The New York *Independent* sees in the death of Herbert Spencer "the passing of the last heroic figure of an intellectual era that, all in all, was the most remarkable thus far in the world's history." It says further:

"No group of more interesting men has lived than that composed of the life-long friends and coworkers—Charles Darwin, John Tyndall, Thomas Henry Huxley, and Herbert Spencer. We doubt if ever again young men just awakening to the supreme interest of intellectual things can be so inspired as were the students and teachers who, thirty years ago, eagerly welcomed each fresh volume of evolutionist science as it came from the press. There was a sense of reality, a consciousness of sharing in the most stupendous revolution of belief that mankind had experienced, which gave to the acquisition of knowledge in those days a zest that can hardly be experienced in like measure again. It was a feeling as of actually taking part in the creation of a new heavens and a new earth, and the imagination could picture no bounds to the possibilities of human progress that were revealed by a world conceived not as once for all created, but as endlessly developing. . . . The twilight of the gods has fallen, but the power of their words endures."

The New York *Outlook* says:

"Mr. Spencer's attempt to create a universology was too ambitious for any man's accomplishment. His claim 'that he had outlined an original, consistent, and universal metaphysical system,' no scholar, probably, would now allow. And yet his influence has perhaps been greater than that of any other one thinker in producing in the popular mind the belief that beneath all the varied phenomena of life there is a real tho an imperfectly comprehended unity. In the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, such was not the common faith. Not only the general public, but the popular teachers, especially the religious teachers, conceived of two worlds, a natural and a supernatural, and two spheres of thought, science and religion. In the main, science had to do with nature, religion with the supernatural. The Christian church is now coming to perceive that there is but one world; that the natural is all supernatural; that the supernatural is all most natural. It is true that Herbert Spencer's contribution to this growing belief in the unity of the universe was partly achieved by denying all knowledge of the supernatural, or, let us say, of the supersensuous, except that it exists. It is also true that the recognition of the unity of the universe is not original with Herbert Spencer. As Professor Calkins says, 'the doctrine of one infinite reality underlying all phenomena is common to all forms of monistic philosophy.' But as expounded by Mr. Spencer, it came with all the force of an original discovery to a great body of thoughtful but non-scholastic men."

In evangelical and more conservative religious papers, the editorial comment is, as might be expected, of a less friendly character. *The Christian Advocate* (Pittsburg, Meth. Episc.) thinks that Spencer's was "a remarkable case of neglected and atrophied spiritual powers"; and the New York *Observer* says: "It is a lamentable fact that the nephew of an English clergyman should have allowed his powers of belief on the side of Christianity to become paralyzed, and have written himself down, so far as respects the most precious interests of life, an ignorant agnostic." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) makes the following comment:

"The Spencerian philosophy is, 'without God, and without hope in the world,' a rayless, cheerless, hopeless nightmare. Tho lauded as the triumph of reason, it is, in fact, reason's stupendous failure. . . . . Men follow Spencer into impenetrable gloom and despair. Those who follow the Bible walk into light, into truth, into assurance, into certainty. Faith triumphs over reason, revelation outshines philosophy. There is no room for the apostles of doubt. The world is sick and tired of doubt. It longs for truth and certainty, and for that it turns, not to such as Herbert Spencer, but to the old book, God-given, God-inspired, which throws light upon the dark problems of life and unveils the illimitable future."

Similarly, the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) declares: "The most that can be said of Spencer's philosophical achievements is that they succeeded in disturbing the spiritual and mental peace of less dexterous logicians." And *The New World* (Chicago, Rom. Cath.) says:

"The cable this week compares Spencer to Plato. Yet how different the spirit of Plato from that of Spencer. Plato rayed out white hope and crystal-clear faith viewed beside the English agnostic. Great as were the limitations of the Greek pagan, his work is like a draft of cool water compared to that of Spencer. No one ever waded through Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy' without turning away feeling that his soul was full of dry sand and pebbles. How can such work be expected to live? It is not alive. It was dead before its author died. His last book shows that he half-way realized the fact himself.

"It is the ancient moral repeated. No truly excellent work can be produced without faith. It was faith which carved the lion-kings of Assyria, gave to civilization the gigantic monuments of Babylon and Egypt, the art, poetry, and philosophy of the Greeks and Romans, and, since the coming of Christ, all that is sublime or beautiful in sculpture, art, and architecture. Faith builds; doubt destroys. The one energizes and uplifts; the other results in paralysis of the soul. Had Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer faith they would have lived on down the centuries with Newman, Gladstone, and Leo XIII. As it was, they dwelt alone on their mountain-tops, and even God was not with them.

"A striking proof of the failure of their work is the burst of morning light rising over that very England in which they toiled. Despite the dusk they wrought upon their mountain-tops it is becoming Catholic England. The piety of Faber, the energy of Manning, the intellectuality of Newman—these are gradually dispersing the shadows called up by the philosophers. The pessimism sown by the Great Doubters is being silently replaced by the snow-white optimism of Catholic faith. Every one of the great

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agnostics lived to see the change taking place in the England they hoped to lead astray. Because the change did take place, we may confidently expect the doers of the future to surpass the gropers of the past."

CROSS OR CRESCENT IN INDIA?

AS a result of all the missionary effort thus far put forth in India, about two and a half millions out of the nearly three hundred millions of natives are nominal Christians. On the other hand, Mohammedanism now embraces about twenty per cent. of the population of India, and its influence is growing, rather than waning. In view of these facts, the question at the head of this article assumes considerable significance. Mr. Frederic Austin Ogg, who writes an informing article in *The Open Court* (Chicago, December) on the conflict between Christianity and Mohammedanism in India, believes that eventually Christianity will triumph; but he also believes (1) that many centuries of time will be necessary to accomplish this result; (2) that, in the mean time, Mohammedanism, "the religion rapidly becoming dominant in the Orient," will have to be defeated on its own ground; (3) that this will necessitate the employment of very different means from those now in use; and (4) that when India shall be Christianized it will not be de-Orientalized, and the Christianity that supplants the existing faiths will probably not accord at all with what is considered orthodox in the West.

The exact manner in which Mohammedanism was brought into India is, it seems, a matter of controversy. For a long time it was supposed that invaders from the North, probably from Arabia, forced it upon the Hindus at the point of the sword. Mr. Ogg, however, takes the view that "Mohammedanism was propagated in India by preaching and persuasion, and was accepted by so large a proportion of the people because of conviction rather than compulsion." He writes further:

"The magnitude of the conflict now on between Mohammedanism and Christianity in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Eastern seas, is by no means realized by the majority of Western people. On all its boundaries Islam is steadily advancing. Moreover, as a recent writer has pointed out, it is constantly developing an internal cohesion which may in time bring the Moslems in all the vast region from the Niger to the Ganges into a conscious unity of purpose. When this is accomplished, the world may look for some interesting developments. It is estimated that Islam's gains in India alone counterbalance its losses in all other parts of the world. . . . In Bengal, containing 74,713,020 inhabitants, a third of whom are Mohammedans and only two-tenths of one per cent. of whom are Christians, the greatest progress in proselytism is under way. Mohammedanism is not advancing in India with the rapidity which characterizes Western religious movements. But considering the rigid conservatism to be overcome and the exclusively peaceful means employed, the results must be quite satisfactory to men of the Asiatic turn of mind."

The writer attributes a great part of the success of the Mohammedan propaganda to its dogmatism. The "illuminating force of a belief in a single God" and the authoritative teachings of the Koran make a strong appeal, he thinks, to those who have known only the vagueness and uncertainty of the Buddhistic faiths. If it be asked why Christianity, also a monotheistic and authoritative religion, has not met with the same ready response, Mr. Ogg replies that there are many reasons. In the first place, Mohammedanism has the advantage both of priority and of Asiatic kinship. "Explain it as we may, there is an intellectual and spiritual barrier between the Asiatic and the European which no amount of effort has ever yet been able to break down." The attitude of the two religions toward the Indian caste system strikingly illustrates the truth of this statement. While Christianity "proclaims the natural rights and equality of men, and by so doing strikes a death-blow at the caste-system," Mohammedanism "merely asks the Hindu to change caste by entering the great brotherhood of the faithful." We quote further:

"Among numerous other reasons for the slow advance of Christianity in India the following are of chief importance: (1) The ease with which Hindus accept and believe things deemed by Western people quite contradictory. 'A Hindu,' says Mr. Meredith Townsend [in his 'Asia and Europe'], 'will state with perfect honesty that Christianity is true; that Mohammedanism is true, and that his own special variety of Brahmanism is true, and that he believes them all three implicitly.' Thus Christianity gains many 'converts' who can not properly be called Christians. It is almost inconceivably difficult to deal with a people whose metaphysical subtleties enable them to believe all that the missionaries tell them and yet with quite as much sincerity believe things exactly the opposite. (2) The life and character of Christ do not appeal to the Hindus as to most other peoples. His earthly career and quasi-human character render him if anything too tangible and not sufficiently mysterious to please the fancy of the Hindu lovers of the occult. His gentleness and humility are accounted to him for weakness. Why the Son of God should not have availed himself of all the glories and powers of the universe is quite incomprehensible. It is the majestic—the outwardly and visibly majestic—that appeals to the Hindu. Therefore he is more impressed with the Mohammedan motives of sovereignty and conquest than with the Christian ideals of meekness and social helpfulness. (3) The method of proselytism by the Christian missionaries needs to undergo modification. In the first place, the conscious effort to 'civilize' the natives should cease. If it is necessary to make Europeans or Americans of them before, or even while, making Christians of them, not another dollar should be spent or another missionary be sent out. In the second place, and along the same line, just as large a proportion of the preachers and teachers should be native Hindus as possible. Only in this way can the past mistake of approaching the people as if they were barbarians of the most primitive type be remedied. Christian proselytism, if it is to be permanently successful, must leave the people Asiatics still, just as does Mohammedan proselytism."

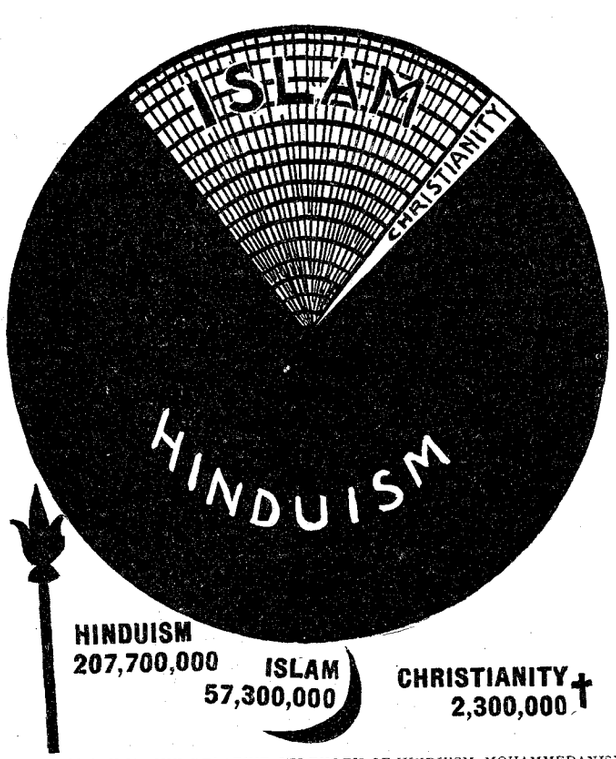

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF HINDUISM, MOHAMMEDANISM, AND CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

One thing is sure, says the writer in conclusion, "India will be neither Mohammedan nor Christian for many centuries to come."

"But even the early stages of the contest with which we are contemporary are by no means lacking in interest and importance. All history would go to indicate that the prosperity, and even the very life,

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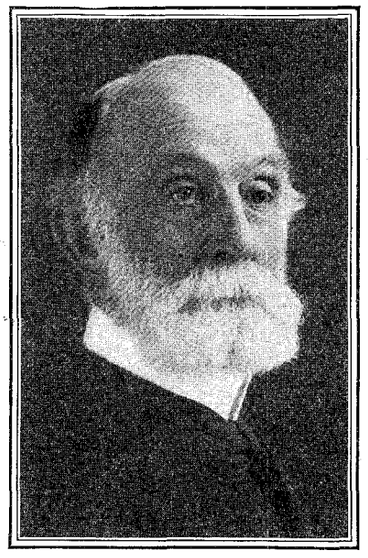
of India hangs on the outcome. Mohammedanism has thus far invariably ended in stagnation and death. Christianity, we fondly believe, is fraught with the elements of life and growth. Unlimited patience and discriminating effort may secure to India the heritage of the Cross. But if so, it may not unlikely prove to be because the Christian went to school to the Mohammedan and learned of him the avenue of approach to the Hindu mind and heart."

THE CHURCH "ON TRIAL."

"MORE work lies before the churches than any so far achieved. All are on trial, however permanent they may claim to be." These words sound the key-note of a trenchant article (*Atlantic Monthly*, December), in which Dr. Theodore T. Munger, of New Haven, Conn., considers the urgent problems confronting the Christian church of to-day. Taking up, first of all, the criticisms so often directed against Christianity on the ground of "the multiplicity of sects," Dr. Munger says:



THEODORE T. MUNGER, D.D.,
Pastor of the United Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn.

"If it be the evil that it is generally assumed to be, it is still possible that there may be some soul of goodness in it if we will observingly distil it out. It should moderate criticism to remember that if it is an evil it is an inevitable one. The church can neither keep out evils nor immediately rectify those that are in. The first point in the complaint is that the multiplicity engenders rivalry and hatred; but rivalry is not hatred. It is only the ferment at the root that starts the sap along its organic path to the branches. Hatred is of the devil, but rivalry is the spice of human enterprise. Besides, it is not true that the denominations hate one another, except in small towns where all bounds of reason are passed and intolerance holds full sway. The picture of a western village with a church for every hundred people is a distressing one, but take any city, East or West, and the picture changes. That it is over-churched is the least evil it is to be charged with. That there are two churches of different denominations side by side is a slight matter in comparison with the fact that there are parties and conflicting schools of thought in all denominations—most of all in those which make the loudest claim to unity—that test the spirit of charity far more keenly than ecclesiastical separation. A Calvinistic and an Arminian church side by side keep good fellowship in comparison with churches that differ over high and low, or old and new school. Fences are no enemy to good neighborhood, but their absence often is. The fact that 'France has forty soups and one religion, while England has forty religions and but one soup' is no sign that the former is the more godly nation. Were there in France no Holy Catholic Church, or along with it a multitude of true churches, and were there in England no established church, but as many as the people chose to make, both nations would be happier and better than they seem to be at present."

Passing on to a consideration of the spirit of doubt and uncertainty, which, as he himself admits, is all too prevalent in present-day preaching, Dr. Munger has this to say:

"The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of London, recently speaking at Northfield, was asked from the audience, 'how he got along with truth and evolution.' He replied: 'Truth *and* evolution? Evolution *is* truth.' The question and answer indicate the relative positions of the churches in this country and in Great Britain. They are a generation in advance of us in their management of most theological questions. The contrast is due to the fact that preaching which involves evolution, eschatology, and biblical interpretation no longer disturbs the people; these subjects are not technically preached but implied in the sermons, while here it is felt that the pulpit keeps something back. This is both true and not true. Few preachers in New England decry evolution and the higher criticism, and many wisely consider them as not proper topics for the pulpit if treated as pure science. The trouble lies in the preacher's failure to come fully under these ruling ideas, and of course the people doubt either his sincerity or his ability to grasp them. The old saying 'like people, like priest' is now only half true. When people and priest do not sympathize, they part company. The preacher must conquer the people if he would keep them; but he must be converted through and through to what he believes. When he fully submits himself to modern thought, and follows where it leads, he finds himself at the very heart of the revelations of God in nature and in Scripture. Such preachers are heard without disturbing the faith of simple believers or repelling those who think in the modern way. The pulpit has no more immediate task before it than to break into this open secret of effective preaching—that is, preaching which the intelligent as well as the simple will hear gladly."

But the immediate question before the church, as Dr. Munger goes on to say, is "not so much what it shall believe as what it shall do."

"So long as the field of its faith lay in another world and its end was the salvation of the soul, its duties were few if great, and its thought subjective rather than social. All this is changing—slowly but in the right direction. Without set purpose of its own, and without knowing why, the churches are becoming aggressive in objective ways. There is thus coming about what has been called a 'Priesthood of the People,' who are returning to the primitive idea of religion, and are taking the work of the church into their own hands, and —for the most part—are dealing with it in wise ways; certainly in the way of their own humanity. . . . One must think twice before one speaks lightly of such lay bodies as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Union, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Epworth League, the Baptist Union, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the King's Daughters. These societies stand for an idea and a movement. No matter how crude or trifling they may appear, nor what mistakes they make, they can not make more or worse than the churches from which they spring yet do not desert. If they are too enthusiastic, and too gregarious, they are still unconscious protests against the frequent meagerness and dulness of the churches. With the instinct of young life, they look to life for a field of action. Their philosophy is all the truer because it is so unconscious. They organize and discipline themselves into service, and learn how to bring things to pass. They are persistent and catholic and free. They insist on work, and are eager for results. They demonstrate the value of the *ecclesia* and its naturalness, and so avoid the barrenness of extreme individualism. It is a part of the confusion and blindness in the church world that these movements have not been more closely examined and measured both pro and con. It might be expected that the churches would welcome such possible recruits in the desperate conflict that lies before them. They have undertaken to do the one safe and most necessary thing to be done in this world; and that is *to do good*. Almost everything else is questioned, or soon will be. The only refuge of the churches is in planting themselves on this eternal thing which can not be shaken. If these simple and spontaneous efforts to meet this prime duty shall prove failures because ill conceived or overladen with the faults of youth, they will at least have shown the churches where they are, and what they are to do when they are routed out of their strongholds of dogma by the critics—as they are sure to be. To wait, depending on what may be left, is blindness; to betake them to what the critics have made doubly clear, and the unperverted spirit of the young has unconsciously attempted, is the only salvation."

The church is in its analytic stage of development, says the writer, in concluding, and it awaits its synthetic period when its various elements of truth and power shall be brought into harmonious relation.

"It is now insisting on a few things, and antagonizing or ignor-

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ing many. But such is not the true church. It is a choir of chanting worshipers, it is a hospital, a school, a charity-house, a company of preachers, of missionaries, of students; it is a university in which all of God's works and ways and all human institutions are massed for universal ends. Toward some such goal is the church moving under the divine energy lodged within it."

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS' VIEWS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

IN view of the great interest aroused in religious circles by the recent attacks of Cardinal Gibbons and others upon our public-school system (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 17 and November 7), the New York *Outlook* was led to request from the college presidents of the country an authoritative answer to the question: Is any difference noticeable in the moral character of young men who come from the public schools and that of those who come from the denominational, church, and other private schools? Nineteen presidents responded, and their testimony is almost unanimous that the *morale* of public-school boys is quite as high as that of boys from other schools.

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, gives figures to show that the public schools actually produce a larger percentage of church-members than the private schools:

"At the beginning of each year the University Christian Association is in the habit of asking each member of the freshman class to state his or her religious affiliations, and they have informed me that of the present freshman class 574 have reported on the question, of which number 363 have stated that they are members of some recognized church. On consulting the University records we find that of these 574 students 456 came to us from the public schools, while the remaining 118 pursued their preparatory studies in private or in denominational schools; and by checking up these two lists by means of the data which the Christian Association has furnished us, we find that of the 456 from the public schools, 297, or 65 per cent., declare themselves to be church-members, while of the 118 from the private and denominational schools only 66, or 56 per cent., make such declaration, the remaining students in each category answering the question in the negative. . . . . .

"The fact that practically two-thirds of our freshmen who come from the public schools are church-members is a conclusive refutation of the allegation that the public schools are breeding an irreligious, immoral, and anarchical class of citizens.

"I do not believe the American people will ever consent to vote public moneys for denominational schools. But I see no reason why voluntary arrangements should not be made by the clergy of the respective localities for the systematic religious instruction of children in the public schools under such conditions of time and place as the school authorities might permit, the attendance of pupils at such instruction, of course, to be wholly optional."

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, says: "We observe that the students who come from public schools can not be distinguished from the students from other sources on any moral grounds." Similarly, President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, observes: "We feel justified in saying that we have not noticed any adverse effect of the public schools upon the moral character of our students—taking the public-school pupils as a body, on the one hand, and comparing them with those of private, church, or denominational schools, on the other. We get a good class of boys from both kinds of institutions."

President David S. Jordan, of Stanford University, writes:

"We do not find in general that the moral character of students coming from church or denominatonal schools is superior to that of students coming from the public schools. On the average, the character of graduates from the public schools is rather higher, but that is in part or wholly due to the fact that idle sons of wealthy parents are often sent to church schools because of their supposed greater rigidity of discipline. . . . With all their defects and limitations, our public schools, from the primary school to the state university, are sending out a body of sturdy, self-reliant, clean young people, who have in the main the essentials of sound life. The fact that they are self-reliant and do their own thinking is one reason for the attacks made on the schools. We do not often find a church school whose product is intellectually or morally above the average of public schools of the same grade."

The concurrent testimony of these college presidents is "a splendid vindication of the high moral character of our public schools," in the opinion of *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York). And the Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"As seven of these nineteen presidents are Congregationalists, and all the others, we believe, are members of Christian churches, they will not be suspected of special pleading in behalf of public schools. While it is made evident that some sections of the country, especially the South, place greater emphasis on Christian teaching than others, it seems clear that in most states the public schools stand for Christian principles and inculcate them in their pupils. If it were not for the opposition of Roman Catholics, this teaching would in many places be more positive."

INFLUENCE OF MINISTERS' WIVES.

IN his last monthly message to the Episcopal diocese of central New York, Bishop F. D. Huntington takes occasion to observe that "more than one pastor has been displaced, more than one ministry has been sacrificed by the dressy, pleasure-seeking or silly partner of a diligent pastor or hard-working priest." He continues:

"The subject is delicate and should be delicately handled. While the character, temper, manners, and tongue of the minister's wife might be fairly treated under several aspects or particulars, we want to mention now only her general tone and bearing in the social community or the parish where her husband presides and teaches. The radical and comprehensive fault or sin is worldliness of mind. Accomplishments, energy, tidy housekeeping, general efficiency will not atone for that sin. The clever woman must be more than that if she is to fill honorably the sacred place or calling that she accepted. Let the wife learn to find her satisfaction where her duties are."

To this *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Meth. Episc.) adds:

"The wives of no class of men have so much to do with the success or failure of their husband's life-work as ministers' wives. What Bishop Huntington says of the wives of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church applies with equal truth to ministers of the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Church, the Congregational Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and every other church. Many ministers' wives, by their tempers, tongues, bad manners, want of tact and want of good sense as well as piety, have destroyed the usefulness of their husbands, and in not a few instances have practically forced them out of the ministry. Many other ministers' wives, however—and these comprise vastly the larger number—have been helpmeets indeed to their husbands in their work—making the rough places smooth, inspiring them with hope and faith and courage, winning the love of members by their acts of kindness, helpfulness, and self-sacrifice, and setting a good example by their dress and conduct.

"Ministers' wives are not appreciated by the membership of the church as they deserve. Without their aid many churches would fail and few churches there are to which they have not been a blessing."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. DAVID GREGG, the well-known Presbyterian pastor of Brooklyn, has been elected president of the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg.

THE announcement is made that the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, has been appointed chaplain of the United States Senate. "Dr. Hale had planned to spend the winter in Washington," says *The Christian Register* (Boston, Unitarian), "and of course it occurred to his life-long friend, Senator Hoar, that the Senate could not do better than to secure his services. It has never been the custom of Congress to choose chaplains for their eminent position and influence. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, was chosen for sentimental reasons which were honorable both to him and to those who elected him. But why should not this new departure be made the beginning of a policy which will place always in the chaplain's office some one who will illustrate the best religious life of the people, and give dignity to the position?"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HIDDEN FACTORS IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

WITH the Mikado's dissolution of a too bellicose diet at Tokyo the curtain was rung down upon a tableau of confusion in the Far East. Behind the scenes Japan and Russia are conjectured to be setting the stage for the next act, while the long delay in raising the curtain is connected with Great Britain's reluctance to play the part assigned her by Japan. A bewildered European press is commenting in darkness, hoping to see the goddess of peace when the lights flare up, altho the properties and the scenery, to say nothing of the temper of the actors, seem more appropriate to tragedy. "What can it all mean?" asks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), after puzzling over a crazy-quilt of despatches from Tokyo, St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Berlin. It means, according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London), that British policy is "dangerously at the mercy of Japan, and, if war breaks out, we can never at any time be certain to what complications it may lead." The London *Times* no longer reminds the Japanese of their own wonderful self-restraint, which, it thought a few weeks ago, will always characterize the policy of that "noble people." It is now perturbed by the dissolution of the diet even while thinking "there still appears to be room for a peaceful settlement. But a peaceful settlement will become less and less likely if Russia continues to ignore the prevailing tension." The London *Standard* pronounces the situation "one of extreme delicacy," and thus estimates the probability of war:

CHINA'S DILEMMA.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The Japanese are convinced, for visibly strong reasons, that if they must fight they had better draw the sword at once. For the present they enjoy a superiority of naval strength which promises to give them security against the danger of invasion, and leaves them free to send their army into Korea. The event of war is always uncertain, and the Russian navy collected in the Far East may prove able to deliver a severe blow; but a survey of the rival forces shows that all the material advantage is on the side of Japan. On land Russia has been steadily pouring troops into the Amur provinces; but even if we take the published estimates of their numbers as trustworthy, they are inferior to the hosts which Japan, if compelled to make a strenuous effort, could put into the field. One hundred and thirty thousand men, or thereabouts, which is said to be the army collected under the Czar's generals, would not be a match for the quarter of a million soldiers whom the Japanese could place in line against them. For the moment, then, the Japanese are better prepared for the trial. Whether they would be so in a few years is very uncertain. Holding, as they do, that surrender to the pretensions of Russia would be fatal, prudence itself may suggest that it is wiser to put their fortune to the touch immediately."

There is much speculation in the press of the continent of Europe as to the cause of Japan's delay in precipitating matters when time tells against her. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna), a military organ, says Japan knows that "a land war, if even favorable to herself for a short interval, would ruin Japan in the end. War would last a long time. Upon the best assumption, how could Japan collect a war indemnity?" The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) thinks Great Britain is urging such considerations as these upon Japan, and it scouts the idea that Russia and Japan could wage war without involving their allies. "Japan could not be left unsupported," it argues, "as that would ruin the prestige of Great Britain in the Far East." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) maintains that "Russia is not able to overwhelm Japan. Great Britain dare not allow that." The *Temps* (Paris) persists in forecasting peace, but the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) is afraid that Japan is too well aware of the risk of delay. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) can recall no situation in world-politics more fraught with peril and obscurity. "For weeks past everything connected with the Far East has been involved in a mystery that defies the insight of the keenest diplomatists in the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED ABROAD.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made a contribution to the gaiety of nations when he sent his last annual message to Congress. So much is apparent from the tone of European press comment. Mr. Roosevelt's admiring friends, the London *Times* and the *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, take the executive seriously, but elsewhere there are tendencies to a disrespect almost personal. "We can not stomach the Yankee snuffle," declares *The Saturday Review* (London). "When a man opens with a proclamation of the purity of his motives, look out for your purse." It notes as "the formula" that was "not forgotten in the Panama paragraph," "the declaration customary in American state papers that everything was done in righteousness." That stanch Liberal weekly, *The Speaker* (London), sees in Mr. Roosevelt "the genial buccaneer," and it does not wonder that an Administration committed to his "buccaneering policy" should be "straining every effort to build up a great navy." It sees here "a deep pathos, almost a tragedy." The London *News* "can not help wishing that the author of the 'Biglow Papers' were alive to stir the conscience of the American people," for Mr. Roosevelt is "quite in line with the international doctrine which teaches that might is right." But the Conservative London *Standard* has a very much better opinion of the message, as a whole, and, among other things, says:

"The passages which will command most attention outside the United States are those concerned with foreign relations. With regard to Panama, it is possible that the rigidly conscientious historian, especially if he were fastidious in his standard of international ethics, might think that the President's account of recent very remarkable transactions was conceived in a somewhat diplomatic vein. No sensible well-wisher of mankind will regret that means were found to make an end of the absurd game of obstruction which the Government of Colombia had been foolish enough to play. But when Congress is asked to contemplate the affair as an automatic vindication of the transcendental equities on the one hand, and, on the other, as a satisfaction of the desire of the United States to get facilities, on fair terms, for constructing the isthmian canal, shrewd Americans will, we imagine, allow themselves the luxury of a cynical smile."

In France the general opinion, summed up in the remarks of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is that the message "harmonizes with the well-known character of the rough rider," whose foreign policy is one of "expansion and imperialism." "Mr. Roosevelt's exposition confirms, moreover, the impression already formed that

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the Panama revolution was accomplished under the tutelary shadow of the United States." German newspapers remind their readers that the Presidential election is approaching, a fact, according to the Berlin *National Zeitung*, which "the President remembers." "He says nothing of the blessings of protection," asserts the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The anti-American *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is vastly amused at the Roosevelt "campaign against corruption," which, it surmises, "must be received with skepticism in the United States." It adds:

"It is very striking that the message meets the anti-foreign Senator Lodge half-way on the immigration question. . . . It is easy to understand that the Yankees have nothing to gain from the conversion of the first city of their republic into a new Jerusalem—a ghetto, at that, of Galician and Russian Jews. The selfish side of their 'humanitarian action' in regard to Kishineff was not lost on anybody. Their love of humanity does not go so far as to lighten the hard lot—so much deplored—of Russian Jews by any wider opening of the American door. They insist, at least, that newcomers shall scatter throughout the country. This end it was sought to attain by the exertion of private influence upon Jewish societies. But now it is proposed to take in the latch-string of the law since nearly all the Jews are stopping in New York."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE SULTAN MAY DEFY THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

IT became the painful duty of Austria and Russia recently to intimate to the Sultan of Turkey, in unofficial terms, that should his reforms continue theoretical he might have to meet the concert of Europe face to face. The Commander of the Faithful has received the hint with a serenity which the Paris *Temps* can not ascribe entirely to the influence of the holy season. "Never would Turkey make a mockery—even veiled—of the concert of Europe, of its obligations under the treaties of Paris and Berlin, of the martyrdom of native populations, of all projects of reform, if she had not unhappily acquired the easy habit of relying upon the lack of firmness, the want of harmony, the indifference and the skepticism of her creditors." But the creditors are not responsible for what is really defiance on the part of the Sultan, according to such London organs as *The Standard*, *The Saturday Review*, and *The Spectator*. Abdul Hamid knows, these English papers are inclined to think, that neither Austria nor Russia wishes to bring the concert of Europe into play. It might be otherwise "if they believed Europe would pay their price. That price is permission to divide the Balkan peninsula." But Russia fears the concert would keep her from the Bosporus, and Austria fears she might be held back from Salonica. The Vienna *Zeit* has semi-officially notified Abdul Hamid that "Austria-Hungary and Russia may leave further action against contumacious Turkey to the concert of Europe"; but the London *Standard* calls this "political cant, as the two Powers will not resign their so-called mandate" to press reform upon the Sultan in the name of "civilization." Nevertheless:

"There are obvious reasons why Abdul Hamid should be eager not to come to an open rupture with Austria and Russia. Their measured dictation represents for him the lesser of two evils. The Western nations, whose view has been forcibly stated by our ambassador, look upon the [latest reform] note as representing the minimum of what he ought to be called upon to concede. If the Sultan came to a quarrel with them, he would have a worse crisis to meet. He can rely on them to be more tender with him than the concert of Europe might show itself. Therefore, after delaying till the last moment, he may send them an assurance, which will serve to avert an aggravation of his troubles, so worded as to leave him the prospect of obtaining some measure of relief by subsequent negotiations. The particular respect which Russia is said to entertain for the person of the Sultan is calculated to flatter him with the prospect of success in evading actual compliance after he has satisfied the diplomatic dignity of the two Powers by a formal submission."

To understand the situation, according to the Paris *Action*, it must be borne in mind that Austria-Hungary and Russia have practically combined with the Sultan to enact a farce. The Sultan, of course, does not want a conference of the Powers, but he knows, at the same time, that neither Austria-Hungary nor Russia likes the prospect of "six men sitting around a table." The advantage is at present with the Sultan, asserts the *Pétite Republique* (Paris), because Russia is absorbed in the Far East, while the dual monarchy wallows in the Hungarian crisis.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE CUTTING OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

ALADDIN did not rub the wonderful lamp with anticipation more breathless than that which now fills Europe at the thought that the great isthmian canal is at last to be cut. It is expected abroad that the task will be accomplished with American speed. The London *Spectator* is sanguine enough to hint that the work may be all done in less than a decade, altho it confesses that this would be quick digging. "And then?" The question is asked by the London *Outlook*, and it thus replies to itself:

"Well, no single brain can estimate what will happen, but it is clear that a fundamental change will be wrought in the conditions of the world's commerce. Most evidently the East, the dormant East, will become a huge mart, and the gods of commerce will add it to their kingdoms. What this means oppresses the brain to estimate. The prizes to be won are so enormous that every country will struggle for its share. It is quite conceivable, it may even without presumption be said to be probable, that New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern ports will be called upon, with all their leagued interests of railways and ocean lines, to battle with the cities and ports which will be called into being on the western coast of the United States. Canada can look with exultant hope upon her future, turning her face as she does to east and to west. Great Britain also gazes in both directions upon her unfettered exits to all oceans and open highways to all markets. 'Prepare for Panama' must soon be the new entry in the diaries of nations. Judged in this light, the advance of Russia in Manchuria takes upon itself a profound significance. Japan's excited jealousies become easily explicable. The world seems about to enter upon a new phase of its marvelous era of commerce, with its wars for markets and crusades for merchandise. To us in our island emporium the new prospect ought to bring a fresh impulse of youth. We hold one highway to the East through water flowing where land once was. In a little time that other race of our loins will hold the other. The prospect is flattering for us and for them. But the idea in both cases came from France. She sowed. We reaped. Who shall feast?"

The prospect of the cutting of the canal within ten years inspires a certain amount of dismay in Germany. The *Grenzboten* (Leipzic) does not like the idea at all, because it will create a direct southern route from New Orleans and New York to Valparaiso, thus invading Germany's field in Chile. "New York," it adds, "will gain immensely from the Panama Canal in the matter of commerce with the eastern coast of Asia, because it will be brought nearer to Yokohama or Hongkong than either London or Hamburg is now." It enforces the inference by means of the following table, the figures in which represent leagues:

From	To	By way of Cape Horn.	By the Suez Canal.	By the Panama Canal.	Advantage in favor of Panama.
Hamburg	San Francisco	15,140	—	8,488	6,652
Hamburg	Hongkong	18,480	10,542	14,933	—
Hamburg	Melbourne	13,802	12,367	13,198	—
Hamburg	Yokohama	17,979	12,531	13,024	—
New York	San Francisco	14,840	—	5,299	9,541
New York	Hongkong	18,180	11,655	9,835	1,820
New York	Melbourne	13,502	—	10,427	2,863
New York	Yokohama	17,679	13,464	9,835	3,729

The advantages derived by the United States will be political

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rather than commercial, however, according to various German writers, now busy with this theme. "Whatever strengthens the American Union, that threatening rival of old Europe," writes Dr. George Wegener in *Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte* (Berlin), "is unquestionably a peril to ourselves. It must, therefore, be admitted that the completion of the Central American canal, for which so many eminent Germans have worked with such enthusiasm and success, will be regarded with mixed feelings." And a French authority on the Panama undertaking, M. Aug. Lalance, writes in the *Économiste Français* (Paris):

"It can no longer be doubted that with the means at the disposal of American industry the canal will be opened to commerce before many years—under the protection of the American army and navy. . . . But if the United States has given to the world a stupefying example of power and energy, let us not hide from ourselves the fact that Europe has at the same time presented the spectacle of her own weakness. I do not mean that Europe ought to have opposed by force of arms the bold stroke of the United States in the isthmus. But I do mean that European countries should open their eyes and take note of the aggravation preparing for them in the opening of the canal. . . . The time has indeed come to regret that the past has left so many causes of misunderstanding among the nations of the Old World."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT CONTEST BETWEEN WILLIAM II. AND THE REICHSTAG.

POLITICAL events in Berlin combine somewhat relentlessly, it would seem, to place William II. in an embarrassing position. Those European papers which follow his proceedings with sympathetic and yet impartial interest are at a loss to understand how he can escape certain humiliating experiences during the present session of the Reichstag. The irritation in that body, according to the *Temps* (Paris), is likely to result in some extreme acts of resistance to the imperial will, a conclusion indorsed by both the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). These papers refer more particularly to two sources of discord. The first of them is the heavy financial strain upon the Imperial Government, aggravated by excessive military and naval appropriations and the delay in concluding commercial treaties with Russia, Great Britain, and other nations. The second grievance—the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) puts it first—is the alleged increasingly autocratic character of the Emperor's system of rule, with its swelling squadrons on the deep and its regimental rigor at home. William II. will face his Reichstag with undaunted spirit, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) ventures to predict; but the *Temps* (Paris) inclines to despair of his success, and says:

"The opening of the new Reichstag, chosen at the last general elections, has taken place in Berlin under very unusual circumstances. For the first time in a long while the sovereign himself has not presided at the ceremony. It is well known what circumstances held William II. in a silence and an inaction that would weigh heavily upon him even were the cause less calculated to disturb the mind least prone to alarm.

"In spite of all the reasons for hope held out to the Emperor's family and his faithful subjects, there is still an atmosphere of melancholy and of apprehension resting upon the capital in these days of official pomp. Every one instinctively feels within him that it is only too possible, that it is probable, to judge from the precedents of history, that the most brilliant period of the reign has passed, that the hour of misfortune is about to strike, that after thirty years of prosperity almost without reverse the German Empire may now have to make acquaintance with trouble, with embarrassment—not to say peril—as is the lot of mankind here below.

"How, indeed, is it possible to lay aside a feeling of dread and discouragement when one considers the boundless hopes with which the National Liberals hailed the restoration of the Holy Roman Empire of the Germanic race, and when one compares with these illusions the cruel fact of the supremacy of a Roman Catholic center in this Protestant state and the growing strength of Socialist-Democracy in this monarchical and conservative nation?

"Thus ye sow for others to reap. This is the melancholy saying of history. The National Liberals and the Progressives, these true auxiliaries in the creation of the empire, acquired painful ex-

DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN.
The German Chancellor and the Reichstag Leaders.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

perience of the truth of this when Prince Bismarck had reaped all the benefit of the common toil. Now it is Bismarck himself, it is the spirit animating this colossus, it is the house of Hohenzollern itself, which is, in its turn, beginning to find out this truth; which is witnessing the growth, under the shelter of the imperial constitution, in one and indivisible Germany, of two refractory elements: political ultramontanism and Socialism.

"To those who take thought of the morrow, preoccupations such as these go before the petty questions of politics which present themselves from day to day. However, we must not place in this category the difficulties connected either with the negotiation of the commercial treaties or with the financial position of the empire.

"As regards the first point, it is evident that agrarian pretensions have wonderfully united the forces upon which the Government must depend. The agents of Chancellor von Bülow have to accomplish something very much like squaring the circle when they seek at one and the same time to reach an understanding with Russia and to defer to the susceptibilities, the privileges, and the interests of the landed aristocracy of Prussia. For the moment, however, it is the budget which is the order of the day. With the budget the specter of deficits has definitely made its appearance in the finances of the empire."

The specter to which the Socialist *Vorwärts* devotes its attention is described by itself as "militarism, bedevilment of world-politics, squadrons on the blue," and it asserts that Germany stands alone in the world—"isolated by fatuous policy." It adds:

"All thinking men are to-day united in the conviction that matters can no longer be permitted to go on as they have been allowed to do. No one expects, no one wishes that existing conditions shall endure. The only difference of opinion is due to the fact that some look to the Social-Democracy for the unswerving performance of its task, while others with growing ineptitude seek an undiscoverable means of ending Social-Democracy. It is an instance of the same touching unanimity that found expression on the lips of King Francis of France when he said: 'What my brother Charles desires I desire too—Milan.'"

The Socialist organs assert that there is no basis at all for the impression that the Social-Democrats will not act together. There may be differences of opinion, remarks the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), but they will not destroy harmony of action in the Reichstag, a statement which the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) is inclined to accept

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provisionally. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) intimates that for the present the Chancellor will not press the army and navy bills, but it fears that the struggle over these measures will be keen. The *Nation* (Berlin) is uneasy at the prospect, but the *Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung* asserts that additions to the navy will have to be made at all hazards. This imperialist organ intimates that the Government "will not be swerved aside," which, if true, means that the Socialist organs overestimate the forces arrayed against the pet schemes of William II.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERIL TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

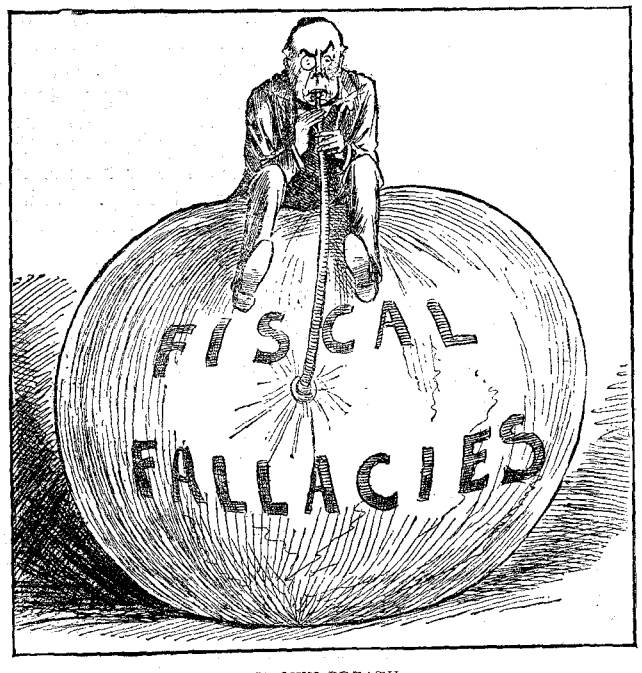
GERMAN newspapers manifest a tendency to annoyance at what they deem innuendos in London organs with reference to Santo Domingo. The outbreak of revolutions and counter-revolutions on that island would seem to concern the Berlin Government, almost to perturb it, according to the London *Times*, which points out that "the German war-ships in Dominican waters have displayed considerable activity since the ports of the republic were blockaded." This observation, and some others in the London *Telegraph* and the London *Graphic*, have been most aggravating to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, which observes:

"Such ceaseless calumny of German policy must finally wear out an honorable German's patience. It now seems out of the question for any political event to take place, especially in the New World, without inspiring the hint that Germany is secretly involved. Our Foreign Office is perpetually compelled to renew its denials. But in the jingo press these declarations are always accompanied with comments that can be read between the lines. We are invited to believe that Germany shrinks away from the warning finger of the United States. Our circumspection is looked upon as the result of fear. This must become intolerable in the end, especially since it must be noted with regret that in South and Central America general opinion is foolish enough to attach credence to this jingo deceit. In a German New York paper we read that Germany would not be led astray in thinking that behind the insinuations of Berlin's wish to concern itself with Panama affairs is the design to arouse public opinion against Germany once more."

Referring more specifically to the subject of Santo Domingo, the German daily declares: "The main point is that the United States has established a basis for its intervention in Santo Domingo. That the Department of State at Washington does not suffer from shrinking reserve in such a case has been made evident as regards Panama; but the subjects of other Powers, especially of Germany, have claims to make good in Santo Domingo." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* has been paying much attention to this last feature of the situation. "The revolution in Santo Domingo," it says, "intimately affects German interests. . . . In view of all the circumstances, it may be noted with satisfaction that our squadron of cruisers is on its way from St. Thomas to Santo Domingo, where there is work for it to do." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) fears that the situation in Santo Domingo may prove as embarrassing to the United States in some ways as the Panama complication. To quote:

"In view of the fact that the events on the isthmus afford the United States a new opportunity to assert itself in that region, it is a matter for surprise that the republic of Santo Domingo should choose the present moment to create complications that must attract the attention of foreign Powers, especially that of Washington. Santo Domingo must be desirous of retaining as much of her independence as possible. Nevertheless, she is a prey to civil war, as was her neighbor, Haiti, very recently. Altho it is not easy to see clearly into the imbroglio, it seems that there is a rivalry between President Wos y Gil and his determined foe, Mr. Jiminez. The representatives of foreign Powers have already been forced to intervene for the protection of their citizens. As regards the United States Government, it seems preparing to adopt an energetic attitude, evidently considering itself called upon to protect in some special manner the destinies of the great island between Cuba and Porto Rico."

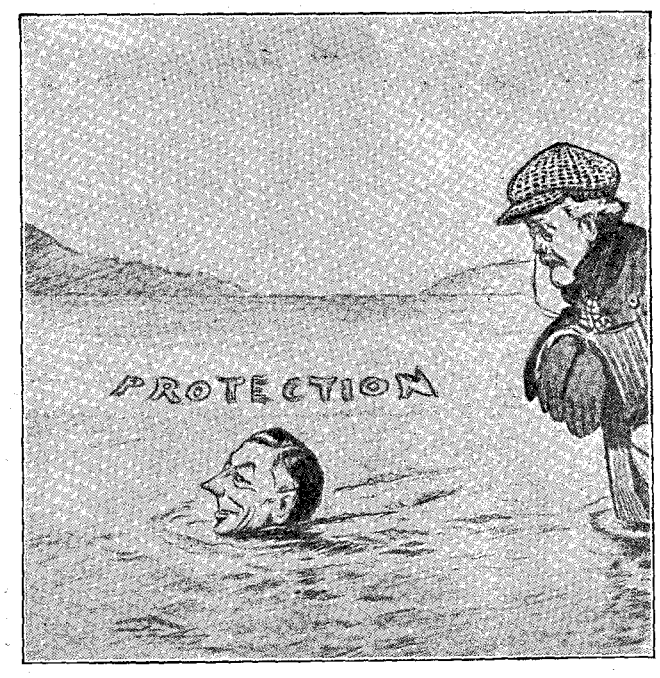
The defeated President Wos y Gil, who took refuge aboard a German war-ship, was very friendly to Berlin, asserts the Paris *Temps*, the insurgents having accused him of plotting to alienate a portion of Santo Domingo's territory at Germany's suggestion. "It would appear," adds the Paris daily, "that Germany inspired the project to neutralize the waters and some of the ports of Santo Domingo in the event of war. This project has now been withdrawn on account of the protest of the United States in the name of the Monroe Doctrine."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HIS OWN BREATH.

An old negro "mammy," having seen her mistress inflate an air-cushion and then sit on it, rushed out in great excitement declaring, "Missus wuz sottin' on 'er own bref."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



"JOE'S" LONG SWIM.

ARTHUR—"You b-b-bust have had edough of it, haved't you, J-j-joe? It's bighty cold eved id the b-b-boat; sh-sh-shall we take you id?"

JOE—"Take me in; I should think not! It's a bit chilly in places, and the tide is rather stiff, but, bless you, I like it!" —*Punch* (London).

CHAFFING CHAMBERLAIN.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A DILUTED DOSE OF HUMOR.

CHERRY. By Booth Tarkington. Cloth, 178 pp. Price, $1.25. Harper & Brothers.

"CHERRY" is Miss Sylvie Gray. One Mr. Sudgeberry, a portentous prig and bore, tells the story of his devotion to the winsome lass in the most pedantic language. The reader positively suffers from Mr. Sudgeberry—a tribute to Mr. Tarkington's ability as a painter of characters, but rather hazardous an experiment in a writer who seeks to please. The theme is slight and anything but original, and the plot, as in all of Mr. Tarkington's novels—"Monsieur Beaucaire," "The Gentleman from Indiana," and "The Two Vanrevels"—turns on mistaken identity.

Sudgeberry is a student of Princeton and is nineteen. His qualities are aggravated by his learning and insufferable, blind conceit. Miss Gray is the daughter of an old gentleman in Mr. Sudgeberry's home, and there is another suitor, also a student at Nassau Hall, William Fentress. This latter offends Miss Gray by toasting an unknown lady, "Cherry," at an uproarious dinner of young blades; so she falls out with him.

BOOTH TARKINGTON.

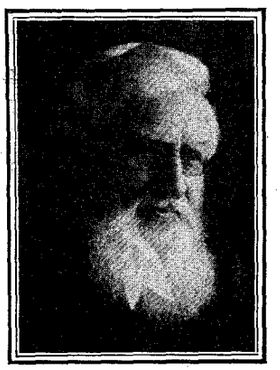
There is a fictitious assault (followed by a fictitious rescue) on Mr. Gray's carriage on Christmas by William Fentress and several jovial accomplices. Sudgeberry is witness of it, and charges Fentress with his hypocritical gallantry. It is to no use. The lady forgives the audacious Fentress because she had learned that "Cherry," of the toast, was really herself, the dainty pseudonym having occurred to Fentress by reason of the gay ribbons in which the damsel was want to disport herself.

This is the story with its two incidents—not exactly a story to sweep one off his feet. In the telling, the sprightliness of the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire" is not in evidence, as Sudgeberry laboriously explains everything in his own conceited way. After you have discovered, as you do in a trice, that he is a portentous bore, there is no delight in having him supply repeated proof of it. How Sylvia and her good old Dad could have stood him as long as they did is the marvel.

THE CENTER OF THE UNIVERSE.

"MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE: A Study of the Results of Scientific Research in Relation to the Unity or Plurality of Worlds." By Alfred R. Wallace, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc. Cloth, 326 pp. Price, $2.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THIS book may be briefly described as an attempt at the rehabilitation of the Ptolemaic cosmogony on its philosophical as opposed to its purely astronomical side. Dr. Wallace does not, of course, seek to disprove the earth's motion around the sun or to deny that the latter is the center of the system to which he belongs; but he does object to the prevailing view taken of the earth and its inhabitants by modern scientific men—that it and they are inconsiderable and unimportant when considered as parts of the entire existing order of things. The writer's own view is that the earth is the philosophical, if not the exact mathematical, center of the universe, and that man is the culminating point of its biological development, so much so that he has not, and necessarily can not have, his equal, now or at any time, in the whole of creation. He is the "sole and sufficient result," in fact, of the whole creative process—"the adequate reason" why the universe as it is should have been called into existence. The writer's line of argument is twofold, biological and astronomical. In biology he is an expert, the codiscoverer with Darwin of the accepted theory of the origin of species. In astronomy, however, he is an amateur, and it was the astronomers who found most fault with his conclusions, as first stated in a series of review articles. His contention that the visible celestial objects, planets, stars, and nebulæ, are all portions of a correlated system of some kind will find few objectors. His location of our own sun in the approximate center of his system, too, may not be far out of the way, and it is undoubtedly true that our sun, regarded as a star, has an individuality of its own; but that this individuality is of such kind or so great as absolutely to preclude the possibility of intelligent life on the invisible planets that circle about other far-off suns, few astronomers will be willing to admit.



ALFRED R. WALLACE.

In dealing with the parts of his subject on which we have the fullest data, the author's argument is strongest. So far as our own solar system goes, the consensus of expert opinion doubtless leans toward his conclusion that the earth is its only inhabited member, in spite of so-called Martian "canals" and "signals." In dealing with such parts of its subjects as this, Dr. Wallace's book justifies its existence; and indeed, it is, as a whole, of more than common interest and value. But its main thesis, that our sun is radically different from other stars, and that this difference makes it alone suitable for maintaining life on its attendant planets, is probably one that admits neither of proof nor of disproof with the meager evidence now at our disposal.

THE BUCKLER OF A MOTHER'S SOUL.

SANCTUARY. By Edith Wharton. Cloth, 184 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN this novelette, her latest work, Mrs. Edith Wharton will receive the plaudits of every intelligent reader, while the heartiest encomium may logically come from the most discriminating critics. The *motif* is noble, with a basic claim on human feeling. The portrayal of the highly individual characters is sympathetic and forceful, and tho the interest aroused is largely psychological, the attention is as firmly held as if it were some breathless screed of chivalrous love and adventure. There exhales a perfume from the exalted, pathetic, intensely human sentiment in "Sanctuary" that is full warrant for its dignified title. Mrs. Wharton, mistress as she is of style and human vivisection, rigorously keeps both subsidiary to the story. After all, what gives its value to a king's crown is what it tells, not the jewels nor the workmanship.

In less skilled hands, this simple theme of the beneficence of a mother's love and the filial response it wins would be like good homemade bread, eminently right and nourishing, but not stimulating. A charming young girl, on the eve of marriage to a fine, hearty fellow, is chilled to repulsion for him by the discovery of his attitude in what might be called a "case of conscience," only that the right course under the circumstances is beyond question. His point of view, however, has conventional indorsement, and Kate Orme finds that her father and Denis Leyton's mother blandly accept it. But the girl's moral fiber makes her cleave with the virginal tenacity of unblemished rectitude to the "*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*" The casuistry of worldly "trimming" in a matter where the only upright course is patent had never been obtruded on her before, and acquiescence in a contrary view, through motives of policy, as "the easiest way out," stuns her.

EDITH WHARTON.

Kate does more thinking in the next two days than she had ever done before, and it is revolutionary. To accept the matter-of-fact worldly standpoint of the others would be the abdication of her very nature. Mrs. Wharton handles the situation with exquisite address. Into the girl's mental trituration of such elemental things as love, duty, honor, self-effacement, and the like, suddenly springs the thought of her lover's marrying some other woman and transmitting to a son "an inheritance of secret weakness, a vice of the moral fiber," against which his mother, ignorant of it because ignorant of that in the father which should entail it on his offspring, would be powerless to guard him. "What if she, who had had so exquisite a vision of wifehood, should reconstruct from its ruins this vision of protecting maternity—if her love for her lover should be, not lost, but transformed, enlarged, into this passion of charity for his race? If she might expiate and redeem his fault by becoming a refuge from its consequences?"

In a soul so *exaltée*, such aspiration was not Quixotic. The "voices" of Jeanne d'Arc were as commands from Heaven. This conception, with its lure of exotic immolation, was not obligatory, but Kate Orme accepts it. In the second part of the story, Mrs. Wharton shows the "sanctuary" of a mother's fostering heart, and it is enriched as such sanctuary should be, by the son's finding refuge in it when sorely beset. How masterfully Mrs. Wharton does it, subtly, cogently, logically, till her story stands forth amid contemporary fiction *sicut lilium inter spinas*, with its delicate flowering of moral beauty.

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Mrs. Wharton's style is more charmingly than ever employed here where it adorns a theme beautifully simple yet of the loftiest character. Her style has rightly been compared to that of Henry James. But that juggler of the phrase not infrequently squanders his enameled diction on the nugatory, and his passionless detachment, both as to the doing and the thing done, is trying to those who would have an author write boilingly at times. If it be derogatory "to play to the gallery," it is not without offense to play to the boxes constantly. Feeling that springs from the heart's roots disdains the too trigly adjusted phrase as raiment. It may go a little "naked" and "be not ashamed."

These faults of too *récherché* a style are gracefully avoided in "Sanctuary," tho the choice, rhythmic, sinuously balanced sonority of many of the periods makes it a temptation to quote them for their own sake. But it is such a serious, dignified, and heart-felt study of a mother's love and a manly son's grateful response to it which Mrs. Wharton gives us in this beautiful story that no language is too choice to tell it in.

SOME LITERARY GHOSTINGS.

I.—LITERARY NEW YORK: ITS LANDMARKS AND ASSOCIATIONS. By Charles Hemstreet. Cloth, 271 pp. Sixty-five illustrations. Price, $1.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

II.—RECOLLECTIONS, PERSONAL AND LITERARY. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. Cloth, pp. xvii+333. Illustrated. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co.

BETWEEN the nights when Washington Irving, after the family prayers had been said and he had been sent to bed, was wont to creep through the gable window, slide down the slanting roof, and steal away to the John Street Theater, between that time and those later nights when George Arnold and Fitz-Hugh Ludlow and "Doesticks" Thompson and Artemus Ward and Fitzjames O'Brien made bleery jokes at Pfaff's and called the shop "Bohemia"—between this haunt and that, lurk many inky wraiths waiting for some owl of "Auld Lang Syne" to call them into the moonlight of the "landmarks" and "reminiscences" that will be ever dear to us who love to go a-ghosting.

"We love to steal a while away" to the house in Ann Street, where Irving took his first bold plunges in authorship and called himself "Jonathan Oldstyle" in *The Morning Chronicle;* or idled on the piers and watched the ships, and longed to run away and go to sea; or in an upper room in that Ann Street house plotted with Paulding to startle the town with "'Salamagundi,'" to instruct the young, reform the old, and castigate the age!"

Or to that dingy little ale-house kept by William Reynolds, the genial grave-digger of Trinity churchyard, in Thames Street, back of City Hotel. Later, all Wall Street knew it as "Old Tom's," the cobwebby shrine where cronies foregathered to exchange sleepy traditions of the time when Drake and Halleck came thither to make the cannikins clink.

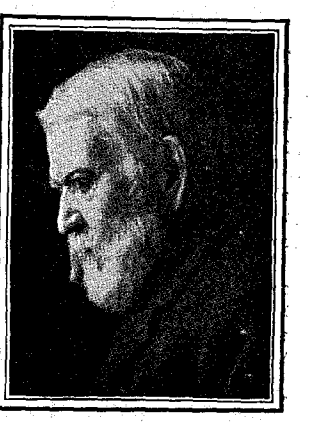
Three-quarters of a century have left their mute memorials on the dial. The city has sped on, far beyond the little graveyard, "and harsh sounds throb where once was only the singing of birds" around Drake's grave; but the consecrated spot still remains, says Mr. Hemstreet, "cared for year by year, as well as may be, in despite of relic-hunting vandals."

In Beach Street, we who go a-ghosting may find a brick house that once boasted a certain roomy attractiveness proper to the good old time. The carved window-cases are sadly desecrated now, the wrought-iron railings are twisted and rusty, the high ceilings with their ornate moldings are seamed and stained, and the massive oaken doors are mutilated with many a profane nail, displaying garments sordid and "second-hand." Here lived Fenimore Cooper in 1821; and here he wrote that first of the Leatherstocking Tales, "The Pioneer"; and "The Pilot" too. And near by, at the City Hotel, he dined and cronied with Richard Henry Dana, the friend of Bryant; and with Woodworth of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and Morris, who so musically expostulated with the Woodman to "Spare that Tree." In 1825, when Cooper started on his travels, he had been living at 345 Greenwich Street; and it was there that he put the finishing touches to "The Last of the Mohicans."

CHARLES HEMSTREET.

And there was Windust's, near the Park Theater, an odd place and famous in its time, a resort of actors, its walls adorned with mementos of the stage, pictures and play-bills, swords that had been hacked in mimic encounters, and bits of the wardrobes of kings and queens who had strutted their brief hour and then passed out into the night. Here came Edmund Kean and the Wallacks, Harry Placide and Cooper, Jack Scott and Mitchell, and Falstaff Hackett and Junius Brutus Booth —with Fitz-Greene Halleck and Willis, and McDonald Clarke, the mad poet, who from Windust's often wandered out into City Hall Park to dream over his "Elixir of Moonshine."

Through the meager and uniform, but not unpicturesque, provincial city, Mr. Hemstreet has led us to the close of the Knickerbocker days, when brimstone matches and india-rubber shoes had just come in, giving us moonlight glimpses of interesting shades and spooks—Charles Fenno Hoffman, the Brothers Duyckink, the Clarks (Lewis and Willis Gaylord), N. P. Willis and Fred Cozzens, he of the "Sparrowgrass Papers"—and has brought us to the time when the literary "receptions" of Miss Lynch flourished, to the flattering of many shy aspirants. There were "Poe Nights" at Miss Lynch's, when Estella Lewis came (at whose house Poe read "The Raven"), and Margaret Fuller and Mrs. Osgood, and "a young man named Richard Henry Stoddard, who had worked for years in a foundry, learning the trade of an ironmolder, and writing poetry as he worked."



RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

And now he too has gone to join the shades of Boker and Bayard Taylor, Willis and Hawthorne, and many another to whom he was "Dear Dick," and who delighted to match wits and hearts with him. In these "Recollections, Personal and Literary," that he leaves us, no figure is more impressive, more appealing, than his own; and of his poems, no lines more heroic, more tender in the recital, than those which his own life affords: "the pleasant and cheery man we knew, before the fire burnt so low on the hearthstone, and he must *feel* for the empty chair he could not see, and long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that was still."

A THESAURUS OF PHILIPPINA.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493–1898. Explorations by Early Navigators, etc., as related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts. Translated from the originals. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with historical introduction and notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. In fifty-five volumes. Cloth, 6¾ x 9¾ in., about 325 pages per volume. Price, $4 net per volume. Edition limited to 1,000 numbered sets. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

ACCURATE knowledge of the Philippine Islands has not been readily accessible. Under Spanish rule the Philippines remained in obscurity, and the materials for their history were scattered over the civilized world, in ancient archives, in great libraries and in private possession; and most of it is in language other than English.

In this series of fifty-five volumes (five of which have appeared) the design is to gather all that is worth knowing about the islands and their peoples, and to include the cream of Philippine literature. The plan of this work is in part to "reproduce (mainly in English translation) contemporaneous documents which constitute the best original sources of Philippine history." They begin with the time of Pope Alexander VI. and carry the story down through more than four centuries to the close of the Spanish régime. The editors say: "It is confidently expected that the matter thus presented will throw light on present conditions in the archipelago, both secular and ecclesiastical, and thus aid in the solution of the difficult questions now confronting the American people in the Philippines."

In the selection of material, the editors have allotted space to each subject in proportion to its interest, care and attention being distributed upon the social and religious, commercial and economic conditions of the islands, as well as upon their political relations. All classes of writers are represented—ecclesiastical dignitaries, missionaries belonging to the famous religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church, navigators, civil and military officials. Besides all this, there are Spanish official documents, royal decrees, papal bulls and briefs, and much other matter of a similar nature. From the enormous quantity of material available the editors had to pick and choose. It is not a history but a valuable storehouse of historical material. The manuscripts here presented were copied from the great archives at Madrid, Simancas, Seville, and other cities, those at Seville being the fullest and richest. Researches have been made in Portugal, France, England, Italy, Mexico, and the Philippines, as well as in America, under the personal direction of Mr. Robertson, one of the editors.

Many of the early manuscripts, as, for example, Antonio Pigafetta's record of Magellan's voyage, are exceedingly difficult to decipher, the work of making correct copies requiring the aid of experts. Of the pamphlet containing the first published account, here reproduced, of Legazpi's taking possession of the Philippines for Spain, the only extant copy known is in Barcelona. Other works of great rarity, among them the Jesuit Chirino's "*Relacion de las Islas Filipinas,*" have been found in the libraries of this country.

Throughout, the attitude maintained by the editors is strictly impartial and non-sectarian. The translations are made with painstaking accuracy, and illustrations and maps accompany the text.

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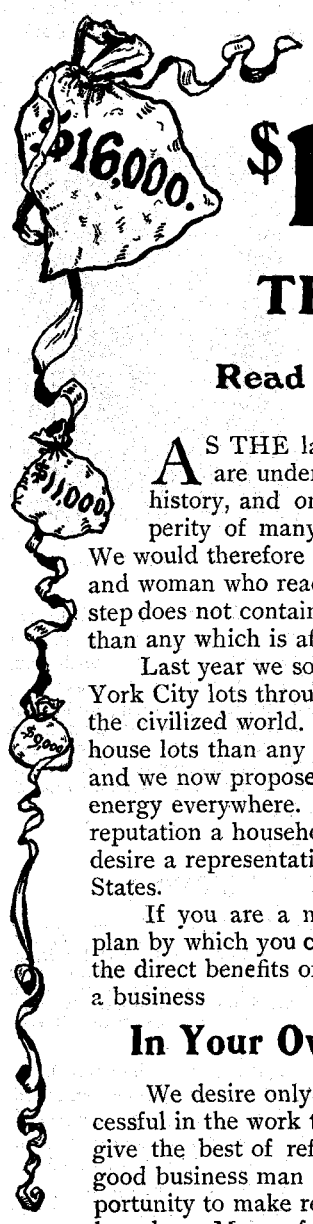

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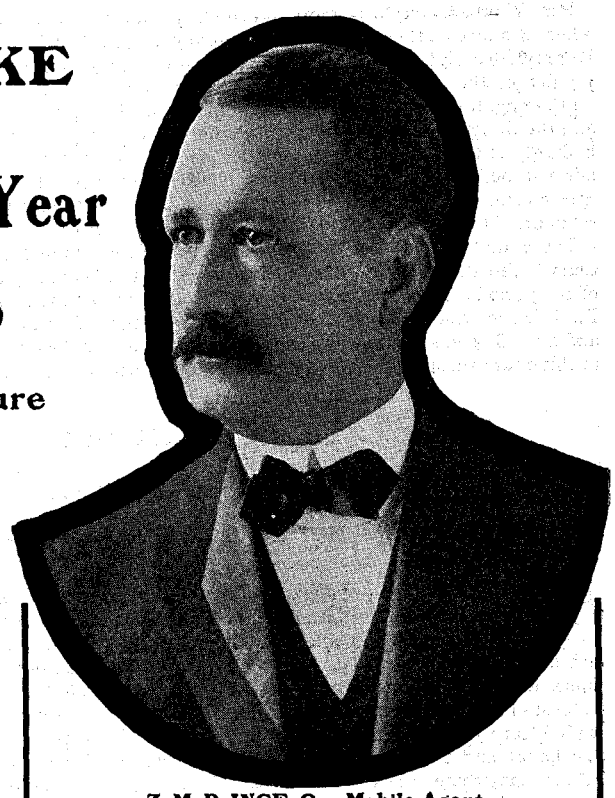

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"Critical and Historical Essays."—Thomas B. Macaulay. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, three volumes.)

"Mezzotints."—Cyril Davenport. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.25 net.)

"Field and Laboratory Exercises in Physical Geography."—James F. Chamberlain. (American Book Company.)

"The Book of the Short Story."—Edited by Alexander Jessup. (American Book Company.)

"Doña Perfecta."—B. Pérez Galdós. (American Book Company.)

"El Niño de la Bold."—D. Pedro A. De Alarcón. (American Book Company.)

"The Magic Mantle."—Stephen Jackson. (M. S. Greene & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"The Odes of Anacreon."—Translated by Thomas Moore. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"King Lear."—William Shakespeare. Edited by William J. Rolfe. (American Book Company.)

"The Manor School."—L. T. Meade. (Mershon Company, Rahway, N. Y.)

"The Body Beautiful."—Nannette Magruder Pratt. (Baker & Taylor Company.)

"The Rover Boys on Land and Sea."—Arthur M. Winfield. (Mershon Company, Rahway, N.Y.)

"What Shall We Eat."—Alfred Andrews. (Health Culture Company, $0.50.)

"Private Lives of William II. and his Consort, and Secret History of the Court of Berlin."—Henry W. Fischer. (Fischer's Foreign Letters, N. Y. Two volumes, $7 net.)

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"Statistical Atlas of the United States, 1900." (United States Census Office, Washington.)

"Printing in Relation to Graphic Art."—George French. 118 pp. (The Imperial Press, Cleveland.)

"The Beginnings of Christianity."—Thomas J. Shahan. 445 pp. (Benziger Brothers, New York.)

"The Negro a Man."—W. S. Armistead. 542 pp. (Armistead & Vickers, Tifton, Ga.)

"The Spinning-Wheel at Rest."—Poems by Edward A. Jenks. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

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I have thrown the throttle open and am tearing
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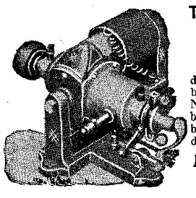
I have thrown it out to full-speed and no hand can
hold me back!
'Tis my arm controls the engine, tho another owns
the rail,
But for once I'm in the open and the yard-lights
pass and pale!

Green lights! Red lights! He has hung His signals out!
Caution here! Danger ho! And what's the man about!
'Tis true he owns the Engine, to do as he has done,
But how about the Final Word—when he ends the run?



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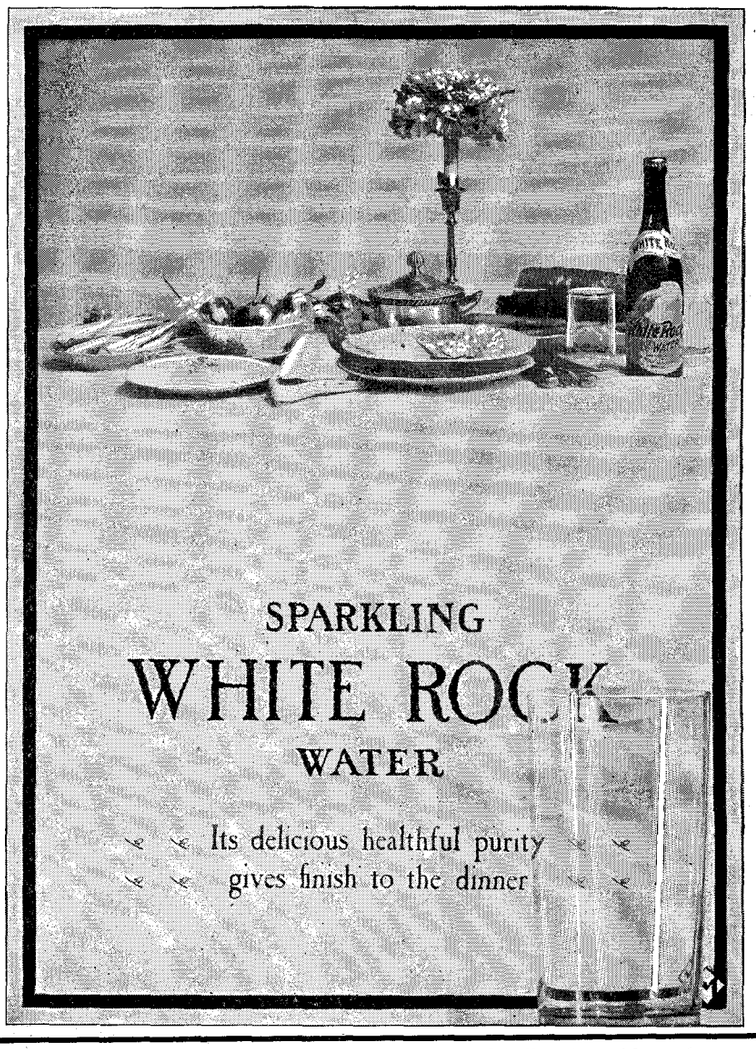

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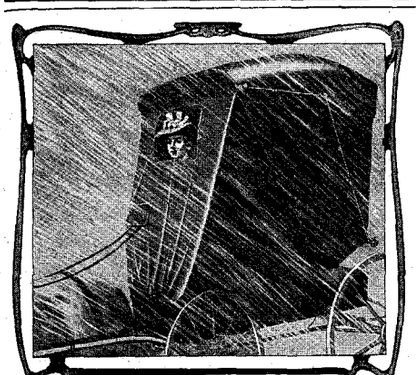

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So from siding on to junction point now I shall have my day;
I have stopped to read no orders, but I take the right-of-way.
Down the open grade I thunder and around the curve I swing,
For my hand is on the throttle and my heart shall have its fling!

Light lost! Life lost! Flag, O flag the others back!
Switch the wreck! Ditch the wreck! Dare any block His track?
There creeps into the Terminal the man who had his day,
But I wonder, O my soul, just what his God will say!

—From *McClure's Magazine.*

Sorrow, My Sorrow.

By W. D. HOWELLS.

I.

Sorrow, my sorrow, I thought that you would be
My faithful mate, and bear me company
While I should live, but now I find that you,
Like joy, and hope, and love, have left me too.

Sorrow, my sorrow, you have left me more
Forlorn than all the rest that went before;
For you were last to come and longest stay,
And you were dearest when you went away.
Sorrow, my treasured grief, my hoarded pain,
Where shall I turn to have you mine again?

II.

Wherever there are other breasts that ache,
Wherever there are hearts are like to break,
Wherever there are hurts too hard to bear,
Turn and look for me, you shall find me there,
But not to take and have me for your own,
Or keep me, as you thought me, yours alone:
If you would have me as I used to be,
Beyond yourself you must abide with me.

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

At the Horse Show.—THE BAY: "Some of these people are paying four and five hundred dollars to see us."

THE GRAY: "Yes, and just think of what a lot of donkeys we see for nothing."—*Life.*

Thorough.—FEATHERSTONE: "Haven't you got a great deal of mistletoe, Willie?"

WILLIE: "Yes, sister wants to cover the whole ceiling."—*Life.*

Very Likely.—"Life to me," said the very young man, "was but a desert until I met you."

"And is that why you dance like a camel?" asked his fair partner in the waltz.—Chicago *News.*

Legal Lore.—Just after the war an old darky came up to the governor and said: "Marster, kin you make me jestice ob de peace?"

"Well, Uncle Ned, in a case of suicide what would you do?"

Uncle Ned thought deeply. "Marster, I'd make him pay de costs ob de court and support de child."—*Lippincott's Magazine* (December).

PERSONALS.

Calvé's Repulse at a Cafe Chantant.—Of all the great singers of to-day, scarcely one has failed to experience the dark hour in which there seems no light ahead. But with each singer it has been a case of "darkness before dawn." For instance, the New York *Sun* tells us that Calvé's dark hours came when she was studying in Paris with Rosina Laborde:

The French soprano went there late in the '70's to begin her musical education, and she carried from the peasant home at Auvergne no large allowance for her expenses. At one time her struggle with poverty became so intense that she decided that she must earn some money.

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"Unknown to anybody," she says, "I found out the address of a café chantant in which I thought I would be able to get an engagement. I saw the director, told him that I wanted to sing, and begged for an opportunity to show what I could do. He told me to come back the next morning and sing for the orchestra conductor.

"I did not sleep a wink the night before. The next day I sent word to Mme. Laborde that I could not possibly come to my lesson that morning at eleven, and went in a 'bus to the café, which looked more disreputable and dingy than ever in the morning light.

"It was extremely necessary for me to have some money, however, and I prayed that the conductor would like me. I sang for him several arias, and I naturally selected those I thought I could do best. But he was not impressed.

"'My dear child,' he said, kindly, 'you might do very well some day for opera. But you'll never do at all for a café chantant. It takes great talent to succeed here. I should say that you would do best in a church or grand opera.'

"I was terribly disappointed, could scarcely keep the tears from my eyes, and hurried home to cry myself to sleep.

"I only learned later what good fortune it was that I failed to get an engagement in the café chantant. The satisfaction of earning money might have been so great that I would have given up my study to devote my time to the sort of singing that would never have led me anywhere."

Changed the Mood.—Gen. Leonard Wood attended in his boyhood a school in Middleborough, Mass., and in Middleborough, says the New York *Tribune*, they will speak of the direct and original mind that the boy had.

"I remember one day in school," said a Middleborough man recently, "Wood was called up in the grammar lesson. The teacher said:

"'Leonard, give me a sentence, and we'll see if we can change it to the imperative mood.'

"'The horse draws the cart,' said Leonard.

"'Very good. The horse draws the cart. Now change the sentence to a neat imperative.'

"'Gee-up,' said young Wood."

Equal to the Occasion.—Jules Huret, the French journalist, who has announced that Americans make love too coldly, is the son of a rich merchant. M. Huret tells, in the Boston *Post*, this story of his father's business acumen:

"My father, years ago, occupied a small shop on the ground floor of a large building. He was then at the beginning of his career, and his income was limited. He was, however, an economical man.

"A clothing firm occupied all of the building except the room held by father, and this firm had arranged with the proprietor that they should have that portion, too, whenever they were ready to pay the rental demanded.

"One day they decided to take in father's shop, and their manager accordingly called on him, and in a friendly way told him he had better look about for another stand at once, since his firm would soon be taking over the shop.

"'But I don't want to move,' said father.

"'Well, but you'll have to,' said the manager. 'You are a poor man, and my firm is rich. We can afford to pay three times as much rent for this floor as you can. Now, if you'll leave quietly, without making any fuss, we'll help you to find a new place. But, if you stay, you'll have to pay a rent that will beggar you—simply beggar you, remember.'

"'Give me,' said father, humbly, 'two weeks to think this matter over.'

"'Well and good,' the manager replied, and two weeks later he called again. Father was all smiles as he received him.

"'Everything, my friend, is arranged,' father said. 'You may stay here, as before. I don't pay any rent at all, but you pay 2,500 francs a year more than you paid last. I have bought the building.'"

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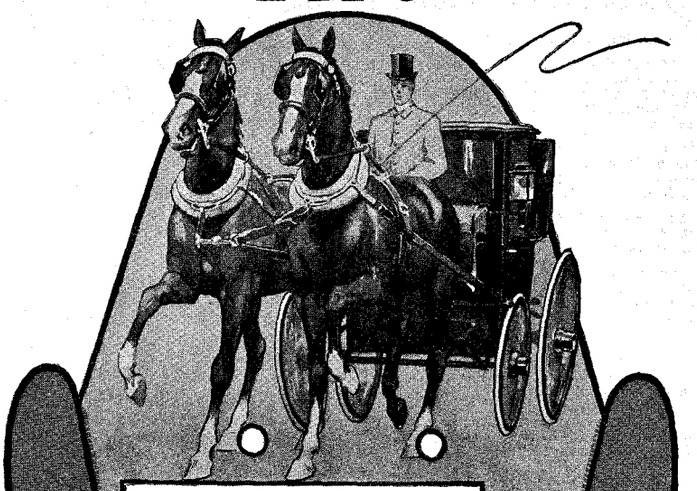

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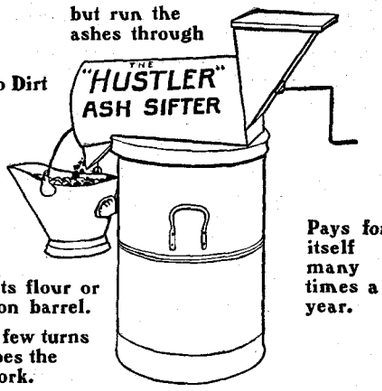

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Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

December 21.—Japan delivers her reply to Russia; it asks for Russia to reconsider certain points in her answer to the Japanese proposals.

Fresh disorders break out in Korea.

December 22.—The Russian-Japanese situation is said to be the gravest since negotiations had been begun. Great Britain and France make representations to Japan in the interest of peace.

December 23.—It is reported that Japan would make no further concessions to Russia; Japanese and British ministers believe there is only faint hope of averting war.

December 25.—St. Petersburg officials declare that Russia will not make further concessions to Japan.

December 26.—It is said in Paris that Japan would send 15,000 men to Korea to restore and maintain order, Russia's consent having been obtained.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

December 21.—A small Colombian force is discovered on the Island of Pines. General Reyes fears his people could not much longer be restrained from open hostilities. European diplomats are bringing pressure to bear on Colombia to avert war.

December 23.—The United States cruiser *Mayflower* sights a Colombian cruiser, bound for Titumati, on the Colombian coast of the Gulf of Darien, with 350 Colombian troops aboard.

December 25.—England recognizes Panama.

Reports indicate that the Colombian volunteer forces are disbanding, and attack on Panama seems improbable.

December 26.—General Reyes and Dr. Herran threaten to leave Washington if Secretary Hay's reply to their protest against recognition of Panama is not satisfactory to Colombia.

December 27.—Elections for members of the Constitutional Convention are held in Panama.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 21.—Twenty-five persons are convicted at Kishineff of the massacre of Jews; most of them are sentenced to one and two years' imprisonment.

December 22.—The governor of Alexandretta, Turkey, apologizes to the United States Consul Davis.

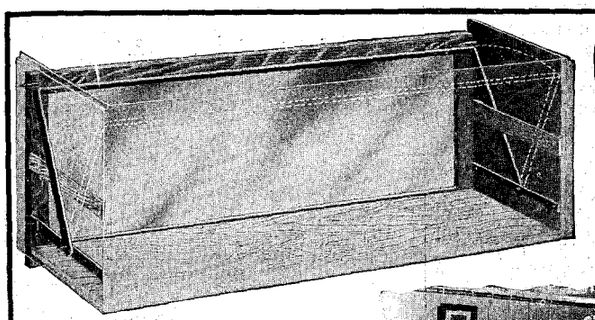
December 23.—Rowland Hunt, Liberal Unionist and supporter of Chamberlain's fiscal policy, is elected to Parliament by a reduced majority.

December 24.—The Dreyfus Commission recommends a revision of the case by the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation.

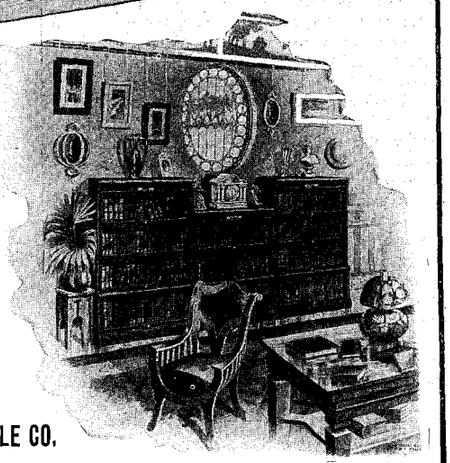
Dervishes were routed with heavy loss by the British troops at Jidballi, Somaliland.

December 26.—Ex-Premier Zanardelli dies at Brescia, Italy.

December 27.—A new revolt of the Bondelzwarts tribes in German Southwest Africa is reported.



ORIGINAL AND BEST



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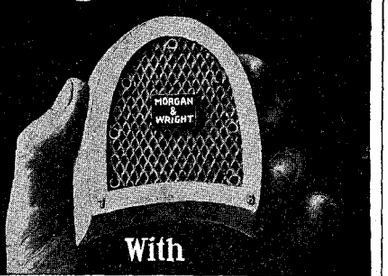

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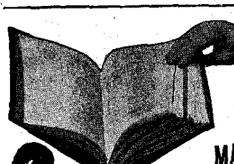

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Domestic.

December 21.—The legislature of Louisiana passes resolutions requesting the Senators of that State to vote in favor of ratification of the Panama Canal treaty.

Maryland's Attorney-General prepares a bill providing for the disfranchisement of about 30,000 negroes.

December 22.—President Roosevelt gives assurances that he will not attempt to jump General Wood over other officers to the lieutenant-generalcy of the army, should he be confirmed as major-general.

The brief of Minnesota in its appeal in Northern Securities merger case is filed in the United States Supreme Court; it argues that the Northern Securities Company was formed solely to stifle the railroad competition in Minnesota and other States.

Charles M. Schwab files his answer to the charges against him in the United States Shipbuilding Company receivership litigation.

December 23.—The President appoints Lawrence O. Murray, of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sixty-six persons are killed and nine are injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio near Connellsville, Pa.

December 25.—Perry S. Heath says that President McKinley predicted that Senator Hanna would be nominated and elected in 1904.

December 26.—President Diaz, of Mexico, decides to order the extradition of Charles Kratz, wanted in St. Louis for bribery.

Twenty-two persons are killed and 29 injured in a head-on collision of passenger-trains near Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

December 24.—*Philippines:* Governor Taft sails from Manila for the United States.

CHESS.

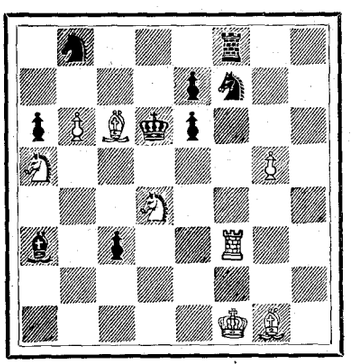
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 892.

By B. G. THOMPSON.

First Prize, *Leisure Hour* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



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Problem 893.

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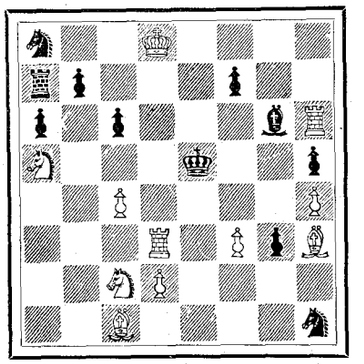
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

s 2 K 4; r p 3 p 2; p 1 p 3 b R; S 3 k 2 p; 2 P 4 P; 3 R 1 P p B; 2 S P 4; 2 B 4 s.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 881.

1. Kt x P / K—Q 3	2. R—Q 8 ch / K—B 2	3. Kt (B 8)—K 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Q—B 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 2	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / K x R	2. Kt x P / K—B 6	3. Kt—R 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. P—K 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—R sq, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. R—K 6! / Any	3. Q or B, mates

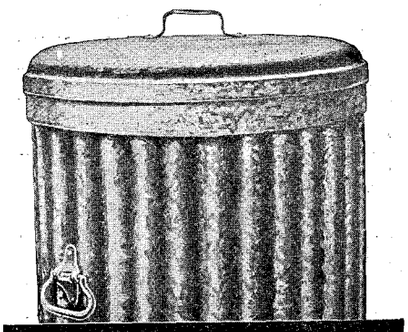
Other variations depend on those given.

No. 886. Key-move: Kt—R 5.

No. 887.

1. K—B 8 / K—Q 3	2. B—B 4 ch / K x P	3. Q—Q 7, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 5	2. Q—Q B 5 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. Q—Q 7 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 3 ch	2. Q x Kt ch / K—Q 5	3. Kt—K 2, mate
1. ..... / Kt(R sq)moves	2. Q—K B 5 ch / K x Q	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 3	3. B—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Kt—K 2, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. B—Kt 7 ch / K—B 5	3. Q—B sq, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F.



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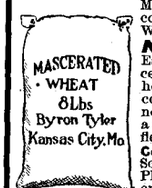

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Comments (881): "Very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "The strength and beauty of this difficult problem almost atones for the imperfect key and duals"—G. D; "Very difficult"—F. S. F.; "Interesting, containing a fine and original mainplay, but somewhat lacking in economy and constructive finish"—F. G.; "A wonderful composition"—O. C. P.; "Can not praise it too highly"—C. N. F.

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In addition to those reported, E. B. K., and J. B. W. got 884; H. and B., 884 and 885; W. R. C., 885.

Concerning 881, the key-move is not to be condemned by the most advanced purists, for altho it is a "take" it places the piece *en prise*.

Schiffers's Sacrifice.

The following game, played in the recent Tourney in Russia, is full of interest.

Ruy Lopez.

RABINOWITSCH. *White.*	SCHIFFERS. *Black.*	RABINOWITSCH. *White.*	SCHIFFERS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 K x Kt	Q R x Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 B—K 3	Kt x P
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	19 Kt—Q 2	Kt x P ch
4 B—R 4	K Kt—K 2 (a)	20 K—K 2	B—Q B 3
5 P—B 3 (b)	P—Q Kt 4	21 B x P	Q R—K sq
6 B—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	22 B—K 3	B—R 5 (j)
7 P—Q 4 (c)	B—K 2	23 K—Q sq	R—K 3
8 P x P	Castles (d)	24 K—B 2	B x P
9 B—Q 5	B—Kt 2	25 B x B	R x B
10 P—K R 4 (e)	R—Kt sq	26 R—R sq	Kt—K 6 ch
11 Kt—Kt 5	Q Kt x P	27 K—B sq	B x R
12 Q—R 5 (f)	P—R 3	28 Q x B	R—Q 3
13 Kt x P	B x B (g)	29 Q—R 5 (k)	P—Kt 3
14 Kt x Q	Kt—Q 6 ch	30 Q—R 3	R—B 8 ch (l)
15 K—Q 2 (h)	B x K P	White resigns.	
16 R—K sq (i)	Kt x R		

Notes (abridged) from The Leeds Mercury.

(a) The Cozio Defense. White gains an advantage in position at once by P—Q 4.

(b) 5 P—Q 4, or 5 Q—K 2, is sometimes played.

(c) Kt—Kt 5 looked strong, and Black had no time to prevent it.

(d) If 8.., Kt x P; 9 Kt x Kt, Kt x Kt; 10 Q—Q 5 and White wins a piece.

(e) Black is uncomfortable—the result of his moving his Knight as he did on the fourth move. Black can not take this R P with Knight or Bishop, for, after the exchange White would play Q—R 5, with a fine game.

(f) White has begun a very pretty attack, that will tax the veteran's skill to overcome; but White is too undeveloped to carry it out successfully.

(g) Exceedingly clever and pretty here.

(h) White suffers from his undeveloped position. He can not well go to Bishop's square, because of Black's K R.

(i) What a pretty position! An amateur's move would probably have been 16 P—B 3; if so, then 16.., K Kt—B 5; 17 Q—Kt 4 (Black's pieces seem to guard the whole board). B—K B 4; 18 Q—Kt 3, Q R x Kt; and White still has left but small power, Black being everywhere.

(j) White is in great danger, as Black threatens to win the Q by Kt—B 5 ch. Also, Black threatens R x B P ch.

(k) Hoping for a Draw, from Black's incautious capture of the Knight. But it was not to be.

(l) Thanks, M. Schiffers!

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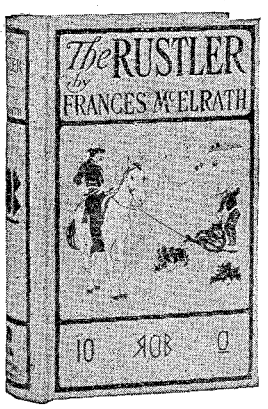

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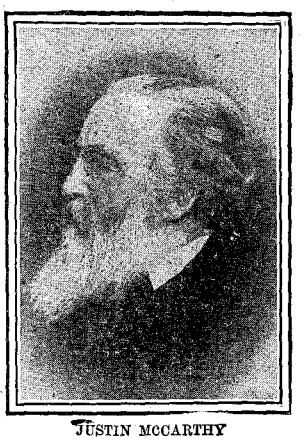

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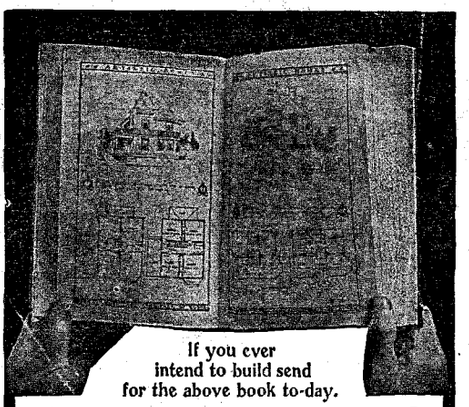

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